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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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11 January 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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DEFENSE MINISTRY PUBLICLY HAILS FAPLA FIGHTERS

MB201534 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] After exposing the new armed aggressions against the Angolan people over the past few days, the Ministry of Defense has issued a public tribute to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angolan [FAPLA] combatants who are bravely facing the imperialist aggression. The document, which is signed by Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, hails the commandos and the troops of the 5th and 6th Military Regions for the courage, audacity, determination, and derocity which they have displayed in the fight against the invading South African units. The tribute stresses that imperialism is continuing its destabilizing actions inside the People's Republic of Angola, thanks to the shameful support the Reagan administration has given to the racist Pretoria army and its reinforcements of UNITA.

The Angolan defense minister calls upon the FAPLA combatants to remain firm and continue their fight until all invaders are expelled from the soil of our fatherland.

As if they were responding to this call, the FAPLA forces are continuing with their offensive against the UNITA gangs, which are trying to destabilize the Angolan economy and impose terror in various parts of the country.

After five UNITA counterrevolutionaries were paraded in the city of Malanje last Sunday, an additional 28 bandits were also presented in that city. The counterrevolutionaries, who were part of a group of 53 bandits who were recently captured by FAPLA in the regions of Malanje and (?Mussende), which were recently recaptured by the Angolan combatants, took part in most of the crimes that have been committed against the defenseless civilians of those areas.

In general, the counterrevolutionaries stated that they are unaware of the objectives of their struggle, because the activities that they have been conducting, including theft, rape, and the murder of men, women, and children, are aimed only against civilians.

CSO: 3442/94

PARTY CONFERENCES END IN LUANDA, HUAMBO

MB191955 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Second Luanda Provincial Conference of the MPLA-Labor Party ended early last night under the chairmanship of Comrade Dino Matross, member of MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau. A total of 35 permanent and 5 candidate members were elected, along with 5 members of the Provincial Control Commission.

The second provincial conference has also ended in Huambo Province. A total of 30 permanent and 5 candidate members have been elected for the new party provincial committee. The members of the new party provincial committee were presented during a rally which was presided over by Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee for organization, who chaired this conference.

In Cuanza Norte Province, the second conference of the MPLA-Labor Party has been meeting in Ndalatando since yesterday morning, with the aim of electing the new party provincial committee and a commission that will discuss and analyze the targets that have been reached during the previous mandate in the political, organizational, and socioeconomic fields. Some 100 delegates from various parts of the province have been taking part in the conference, which is being chaired by Comrade Roberto de Almeida, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee for Ideology.

CSO: 3442/94

SOCIALIST EMULATION FIGURES FOR 1983

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Recently in this city, the secretary general of UNTA [General Union of Angolan Workers] released the 1983 socialist emulation results for the third quarter, in heavy industry, food production, trade, the hotel industry, education, culture and public communications.

During the third quarter [as published], from April to June 1983, for the educational branch, 10 schools engaged in the campaign: schools 229, 231, 200 and 147, the Alda Lara, Juventude em Luta, N'Gola Kiluanje, Augusto N'Gangula, Instituto Normal de Educacao and the Karl Marx-Makarenko, with a total of 806 workers.

During the quarter, there were 13 voluntary work days, in which 516 workers took part; the plans were about 94.7 percent implemented and absenteeism was estimated at 5.2 percent. Also, 54 workers were found to be outstanding. 2 were most outstanding and 2 schools were outstanding, namely the Karl Marx-Makarenko Institute and School No 231.

In the fishing industry, the report notes that, of the 50 companies engaged in the campaign, only 15 submitted their results: 7 from Luanda Province, 3 from Huambo Province and 5 from Benguela Province.

According to the reports, there were 6 voluntary work days in 3 companies, for a total of 4,042 hours. About 902 workers took part. The production index was about 91 percent, with a rate of absenteeism of 2.14 percent.

At the end of the third quarter of the campaign, 386 workers were cited as outstanding and 7 were very outstanding. There were also 52 production assemblies, in which 7,448 workers took part; 18 voluntary brigades were created, with 834 brigade members.

In the food, trade and hotel branch, 94 companies engaged in the campaign, with a total of 5,560 workers. The UNTA secretary general reported that only 35 of the companies submitted their results.

According to the accounting, there were 65 voluntary work days, in which 1,190 workers took part. The average production index was 45.24 percent. The title of "outstanding" was awarded to 1,934 workers and 28 others were given the title of "distinguished"; 12 firms were also awarded the title of "outstanding."

ANGOLA

PROVINCIAL COORDINATION MINISTER CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN INCURSIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Nov 83 p 4

[Report on press conference with Evaristo Domingos, minister of provincial coordination, in Cabinda, date not specified]

[Text] Cabinda--In this city, Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), minister of provincial coordination and member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, once again condemned the armed invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by the Pretoria regime.

Speaking with reporters in Cabinda, where he arrived last weekend for a working visit of about 5 days, the Angolan leader said the country's military situation is characterized by the continuing occupation of part of Angolan territory by troops of the regular army of racist South Africa.

Noting the constant violations of Angolan air space by the racist South Africans, Evaristo Domingos reported that, among other provocations and maneuvers, the South African army is engaging the forward Angolan troops in combat in some areas, to maintain its occupation and to enable the advance of the puppet gangs in other areas.

The minister added that the South Africans conduct armed actions with their supplementary army, composed of Angolan youths abducted by force during attacks on defenseless villages and trained and armed in Namibia.

South Africa's acts of aggression are aimed basically at forcing Angola to abandon its aid to SWAPO and the ANC, which are fighting for the self-determination of their respective countries of Namibia and South Africa, the leader declared. He added that South Africa will not get rid of its problems by attacking this country, because it is also in conflict with the entire international community, which repudiates its occupationist policy in Namibia and its domination of most of the South African people.

Asked about the extent to which the General Emergency Plan is being implemented, the member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau said it would continue to be curtailed because of the undeclared war which racist South Africa is waging against Angola.

Reporting that the plan will enter its decisive phase in 1984, he enumerated some of the 13 emergency programs defined by the higher authorities for the first year of this important plan: repair of equipment, rural marketing, recovery of the coffee industry and the exportation of coffee, salt production, the emergency program for education and increased productivity in food production.

Referring to the situation in this province, which he is visiting for the first time, the minister called it troubling; he reported that he was basically here to meet with the local authorities to study the problems affecting the region.

"There will be a socioeconomic survey, he added, "that will culminate in the drafting of a memorandum to be presented to the competent agencies for their possible action. Cabinda has been struggling with difficulties in transporting its products to Luanda, Benguela and Namibe, primarily because of the limited coastal shipping," he said.

Kimba also lamented the failure to complete construction of the Chiloango River bridge, the plan for which was completed over 2 years ago. He explained: "The reason is that Construction gave priority to the Dingo/Tando line which connects Mayombe to the provincial capital, in order to keep traffic from being paralyzed."

Speaking about the high level of speculation in Cabinda, the leader said that the products sold in unauthorized markets generally arrive in Cabinda through legal channels, such as the Domestic Trade channels.

"Actually, this has something to do with the geographic situation of Cabinda," Kimba said. Appealing to all the people to avoid being influenced too much by neighboring countries, he concluded: "We have to work for the good of our country; we also have to determine what type of products we need, more within the framework of our trade cooperation with the Zairian region of Baixo Zaire."

Several national officials from various ministries accompanied the Angolan minister of provincial coordination on his visit to Cabinda. The minister returned to Luanda on Tuesday.

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CSO: 3442/81

CIVIL AVIATION STUDENTS IN USSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 83 p 10

[Text] Over 40 young Angolans are studying in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine Socialist Republic, at the Taras Cheritchenko State University, the Civil Construction and Polytechnical institutes, the Academy of Agronomy and technical-professional schools of geology, topography and communications.

In February 1984, the first group of Angolan students will receive diplomas from the IACK (Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation). At the institute, the only one of its kind, the students are learning every detail of their future profession. There are 14,000 young people, from 60 countries, studying at the institute.

The faculties of IACK, 11 in all, train specialists in 17 branches of aeronautical engineering. The institute has been decorated with several Soviet and foreign medals and orders of merit.

The topic of Manuel Muzimonekene's final thesis is the design of a medium-range transport plane, capable of landing on runways of packed earth.

The thesis of Alberto Batalha do Espirito Santo Carvalho pertains to control of the function of aircraft parts under tropical climatic conditions.

David Lungieki Nzindu is designing a jet engine for a plane with a take-off load of about 100 tons.

The students are designing the equipment of tomorrow, which will appear on the air routes soon after they complete their course.

The institute's laboratories and airport have the most sophisticated planes, engines and radar equipment. For example, the IL-62, TU-154 and the heavy-weight IL-76 are stationed at the airport. Before defending their theses, the Angolan students will intern at the Kiev airport, working in their branch of their future profession.

"I will never forget Professor Dmitri Raiko," Manuel said. "He is a brilliant teacher and I am very happy to have had him as my thesis advisor."

Dmitri Raiko is one of several hundred professors at the institute. The classes are conducted by doctoral candidates and even doctors, which explains the high quality of the instruction of the students.

The Soviet professors comment on the good nature and sociability of the Angolans. They have many friends.

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CS0: 3442/81

BRIDGE RESTORATION, HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT WITH USSR DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] In Moscow on Thursday, Angola and the USSR initiated discussions on the construction of the Capanga hydroelectric plant in Malanje Province.

With a planned installed power of 450,000 to 520,000 kilowatts, the plant will be built on the Kwanza River, 400 kilometers east of Luanda.

It is said that when this important plant goes into operation, it will almost double the power production in the People's Republic of Angola, contributing greatly to the development, industrialization and electrification of the country.

The Capanga hydroelectric plant will be built with the cooperation of a consortium formed by the Soviet enterprise TEKHNOPROMEXPORT and the Brazilian firm ODEBRECHT.

The Capanga plant will be very important, not only for industry and electrification, but also for Angola's agriculture. The station will have a dam, thus creating a large reservoir which will permit irrigation of over 400,000 hectares.

The dam will also make it possible to control the Kwanza River, which is currently characterized by an irregular flow of water, causing problems, particularly for agriculture in this region of the country.

Soviet Aid in Bridge Repair

Meanwhile, TASS reports that Soviet builders have begun to repair the railway bridges on the Namibe-Menongue line (southern Angola), which were destroyed by gangs of saboteurs working for racist South Africa.

Muscovite engineer Boris Arkhipov told the TASS correspondent in Angola that plans are underway to rebuild two bridges over the Luacenha and Chipombo rivers, which should be completed soon.

He added that concrete plants are being set up in a nearby quarry for the installation of reinforced concrete bridges and other bridge construction.

The construction workers, who have already rebuilt a bridge about 200 meters long over the Giraul River (Namibe-Lubango line), plan to repair and build highways in the north of Angola, TASS reported.

According to the Soviet engineer, the Soviet bridge and highway construction workers are determined to do their internationalist duty, despite the attacks by the South African troops who, in a futile effort to prevent this aid to the Angolan people, carry out frequent bombing attacks and acts of sabotage.

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CSO: 3442/81

HUILA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DOWN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Nov 83 p 2

[Report by L. Luansi]

[Text] The agricultural sector in Huila Province has suffered losses totaling 480.2 million kwanzas over the last 3 years, with losses already amounting to 53 million kwanzas this year, according to the report of the Provincial Commission to the 10th ordinary session of the Provincial People's Assembly, held recently in this city.

According to the report, the sector suffers from disorganization and a pronounced shortage of skilled manpower to perform the large agricultural tasks. The report notes that the situation is also the result of the uneconomical use of the unskilled manpower.

The breakdown of tractors and other machine equipment for want of accessories and spare parts is one of the factors hampering the development of mechanized agriculture in Huila Province.

Some measures have been taken to correct the situation, however, such as the creation of cooperatives and peasant associations and the leasing of small farm plots to private producers, although the latter measure have been perverted by certain officials and some workers, the document notes.

In the industrial sector, there is a sharp drop in production; contributing factors are the shortage of raw materials, the poor state of repair of some machinery, the lack of parts and spare parts and other problems resulting from poor management.

Regarding the transport sector, the report indicates that the Namibe Railway Company is not showing a profit because of the political-military situation which is affecting the rail transportation.

The commission's report to the 10th session of the Huila assembly on health, education, culture and social affairs notes that over 14 thousand people, including about 370 children, have been vaccinated in the Kipingo refugee camp and in the city of Lubango, in addition to the local vaccination campaigns in Humpata and Chibia municipalities.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

USSR TRAINING IN NAVIGATION--Training Angolan cadres in navigation is one of the principal areas of Soviet-Angolan cooperation, Aleksandr Poretzni, secretary chief of the bilateral commission for the merchant marine, told a TASS correspondent. Poretzni noted that in 1977 the Soviet Union presented three coastal freighters to Angola and an agreement was reached for its mixed crew. This practice is still in effect today, but as the Angolan navigators are trained, the number of Soviet crew members has gradually been reduced. In the near future, Poretzni said, Angola will have a large group of highly-skilled navigators. Discussing the resolutions of the fifth session of the joint commission, which recently ended in Moscow, the Soviet representative said that the two parties had reiterated their determination to develop the ties in maritime navigation because there is potential in this area which has not been used. Today, the ships visiting Angola are essentially Estonian, serving the Tallinn West Africa line. They enter Angolan ports 30 times a year, with machinery and equipment for the construction of joint industrial installations, as well as other cargo. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Nov 83 p 4] 6362

CHICKS DIE AT AIRPORT--Cabinda--Of the 5,000 chicks to be sent from the nation's capital to the poultry farms in this province, 1,362 died recently at the Cabinda airport as a result of being held there for an unjustifiably long period, the Angola news agency ANGOP learned from Gariel Muele, coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee for the production sector. According to the same source, the reason for the large number of deaths among the 2-day-old chicks was lack of food while they were held at the Cabinda airport before being shipped to their destination (the poultry farms). It is a very unfortunate incident, considering that the problem of increased poultry production is among the concerns of the party and government, which is why Cabinda was selected as a large producer of poultry. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Nov 82 p 2] 6362

ITALIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL--The undersecretary for foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, who is head of the Italian delegation to the Angolan-Italian Joint Commission yesterday visited the Central Petroleum School in (Sumbe) in Cuanza Sul Province. He was accompanied by the Angolan minister of fisheries, Emilio Guerra. The Italian guest, (Mario Raphael), returned to Luanda yesterday and was met at the airport by (Andre Pitra Petrov), secretary for production of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. "Today the undersecretary for foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy is expected to be received in separate audiences by the ministers of agriculture and petroleum. Meanwhile, the signing of the final document on the talks in the framework of the joint Angolan-Italian Commission is scheduled for today." [Summary] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Dec 83]

CSO: 3442/94

BRIEFS

MASIRE MEETS SWISS ENVOY--Gaborone, 9 Dec--President Dr Q.K.J. Masire has said much remained to be done to promote trade and economic cooperation between Botswana and Switzerland. Dr Masire said this yesterday afternoon when he was receiving the ambassador of Switzerland to Botswana, Mr Harald Borner, at the State House. He said, however, that the relations between the two countries were excellent, and "we both believe in the pursuit of an independent foreign policy." Ambassador Borner stated that the common approach of the two countries should serve as an encouragement for the development of relations also in the field of economic cooperation because of the belief in political freedom and conviction that free trade was in the long run beneficial to the world community. [Excerpts] [MB221022 Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 83 p 1]

WORLD COMMUNICATION CONFERENCE--The deputy director responsible for engineering at Radio Botswana, Mr (Dave Harris), says in broadcasting the method of providing a service often determines which part of the country benefits most. Speaking at the World Communication Conference recently, Mr (Harris) said a conflict always arose as to whether broadcasting should be more concentrated in areas of high population or in the more remote parts where people were served with little or next to nothing. Mr (Harris) also explained that the further a radio wave traveled, the poorer its received quality became at the far end. Shortwaves traveled long distances, but their quality was suspect. Medium wave was moderately good, he says, whereas VHF, FM, and (?TV) frequencies gave excellent qualities over short distances. Mr (Harris) said about 50 transmitting locations were needed to cover the whole country on VHF and FM, 20 on medium wave--but only 1 to do the same job on short wave. The biggest problem, said Mr (Harris), was limited funds and technical manpower. That was why shortwave transmitters were common in Botswana as they were easier to get to site than other wave lengths. The World Communication Conference was held at the Gaborone Holiday Inn. [Text] [MB221022 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 21 Dec 83 MB]

GRANT FROM NORWAY--The Government of the Kingdom of Norway has given Botswana a grant of 56 million Norwegian krone, which is the equivalent to 8.3 million pula, toward the completion of the Nata-Kazungula road project. The news release from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning says the agreement covering the grant was signed this morning at the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, signed on behalf of Botswana while the resident representative of Norway, Mr (Alrad Ake) signed on behalf of Norway. In a brief speech at the ceremony, Mr Mmusi indicated that the grant was extended to Botswana within the framework of Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] regional cooperation after the project was accepted by Southern African Transport Coordination Commission, the transport commission of the SADCC, as a regional project beneficial to Botswana, Zambia, and partially Zimbabwe. The total cost of the project is 27.2 million pula. [Excerpts] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 15 Dec 83]

CSO: 3400/400

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES MATIOTA SHIPYARDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Nov 83 p 6

Text Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cade Verde, Tuesday inaugurated the Motiota shipyards in S Vicente, the biggest venture ever in that country.

The Mauritian Minister of Fishing was the guest of honor for the inauguration, which occurred a few months behind schedule. The original inauguration date was May 1983; the first cornerstone was laid on July 5, 1982.

Nevertheless, the Matiota shipyards have been in operation since August of this year, and have already repaired 11 boats.

Official sources said that "some published data on the Matiota shipyards is not correct."

The overall expenditures have been \$37.5 million, and not \$40 million as published. These sources also stress that it is all Cape Verdean capital.

The shipyard is managed by a public company, CABNAVE, which does have foreign capital, but this is in the industrial investment category and not in the form of an "aid to public investment."

CABNAVE has a working capital of 80,000 Cape Verdean contos, close to \$1.1 million, divided among 4 stock holders. Thirty-three percent is owned by a Dutch firm, 33 percent by Lisnave of Portugal, 33 percent by the government of Praia and 1 percent by Antonio Spencer Vieira, a Portuguese industrialist.

CABNAVE obtained a loan of \$12 million from the Portuguese General Deposits Cashier. The loan was paid in Portuguese currency, and has to be repaid in dollars.

The loan was made with a guarantee from the Cape Verdean government.

The naval shipyards inauguarted by Aristides Pereira already employ 240 workers, of which 65 belong to the staff of Lisnave.

Within 3 or 4 years, the number of workers employed by the shipyards will be 650. Cabnave will operate a professional training center next to the operational installations.

The administration of the shipyards is done by Lisnave, according to the contract of services rendered. According to reports gathered by ANOP, that Portuguese company has already invoiced close to \$3 million.

In order to guarantee support to the Mاتيota shipyards, support infrastructures have been established which simultaneously benefit the city of Mindelo, where the shipyards are.

There was official Dutch cooperation in the building of the structures, the inner base, the refrigeration emporium, (which cost close to \$4.5 million), and the recovery of Mindelo's desalinization plant.

12402

CSO: 3442/90

OPPOSITION FORMS 'NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL'

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] A Chadian "National Liberation Council" (CNL) has been formed in Bardai (Tibesti) by the armed opposition to Mr Hissene Habre's government, the Libyan press agency JANA announced on Tuesday 29 November. Mr Goukouni Oueddeï's "government" will be answerable to this council, "the supreme organ of the Chadian people's revolutionary battle," which consists of 15 members, including Messrs Goukouni Oueddeï, Mohammad Ayet Saïd, Sheikh Ben Omar, Wiry Kyr Tomar and Gary Misa, as well as Maj Najitayoun Bil. Col Kamougoue, vice president of Mr Oueddeï's "government," was not present with the CNL was formed.

This body embraces seven of the eleven signers of the Lagos agreement (1979) -- of whom Mr Hissène Habré was one -- establishing a transition government of national unity (GUNT), with a mandate to govern for 14 months, over which Mr Goukouni Oueddeï then presided.

Also reported was the departure on Tuesday of Mr Idriss Miskine, the Chadian foreign minister, from Ndjamena bound for Addis Ababa, headquarters of the general secretariat of the Organization for African Unity. He is carrying a memorandum containing proposals from the Chadian head of state designed to restore peace in Chad.

6182

CSO: 3419/228

PEAN'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BONGO REPORTEDLY SOUND

Brussels LE VIF in French 17 Nov 83 p 68

[Article by Serge Dumont: "African Affairs"]

[Text] Oil, politics, unofficial police, mercenaries. Omar Bongo, president of Gabon and a friend of France, is the leading figure in a story some people wanted to suppress: "African Affairs."

It seems that in Libreville, the capital city of Gabon, President Omar El Hadj Bongo is upset. He curses, he even fulminates. For what reason? Because of a book, or rather a document, which French journalist Pierre Pean has just published through Fayard: "African Affairs." A staff writer for CANARD ENCHAINE, Pierre Pean is the classic investigative journalist, who risks his own skin and investigates in the field. When he finds something, he follows it to the end, painstakingly, whatever the consequences. An expert on Africa, he was the fellow who created a huge pre-election scandal in France by revealing that President Giscard d'Estaing had accepted diamonds from Emperor Bokassa of Central Africa.

Now he has created another nice scandal by throwing light on the hidden side of Franco-Gabonese relations. The book consists of 340 pages of explosive, well-documented revelations showing how the French put President Bongo in power after throwing out Germain M'ba, who had once been close to them.

There are also revelations about the regime's financial scheming. One example among a number of others: Omar Bongo reportedly accepted \$150,000 in 1972 for allowing the Ashland Oil Company to continue in business in Gabon. "Gobbling up the country's wealth is apparently an obsession with some highly placed individuals," writes Pierre Pean. "Public funds are being continually diverted. Even the Gabonese Embassy in Paris is owned by [Public Relations Minister Georges] Rawiri and Bongo, so that the (Gabonese) minister of foreign affairs is forced to pay very steep rent...to two of the country's most important figures.

In the course of the book Pierre Pean also takes apart what he calls the "Bongo system": a secret police that keeps its eyes on every move of the democratic opposition (CEDOC [Documentation Center]), prebends, bribes, illegal favors,

and a group of secret agents tied to the Gabonese regime by greed and to France by political ambition.

Gabon, as the author clearly points out, is not just a small banana republic, of which there are many. On the contrary, it is a nation rich in oil, in uranium, in rare minerals. It is a strategic reserve of highest importance for France, and the bridgehead of its African policy.

The Clan

This is why Paris is constantly intervening in Gabonese affairs, and it is also why President Bongo plays a role in French politics. Gabon knows it is indispensable to France, and it makes the most of it. How? By pouring contributions into the secret coffers of the political parties, for example (UDF [French Democratic Union], RPR [Rally for the Republic], and, to a lesser degree, the PS [Socialist Party]).

In Libreville, the oil company is omnipotent. In fact, it has its own secret police, which acts in concert with the French DGSE [expansion unknown] and the Gabonese CEDOC. This shows the extent to which Franco-Gabonese interests are intertwined.

And then there are the secret agents. President Bongo's entourage is padded with agents paid both out of the Gabonese budget and the informal police coffers. Pierre Debizet, the big boss of SAC [expansion unknown], for example, is an advisor to the presidency. Then there is the famous mercenary, Bob Denard, the man who worked for Moise Tshombe in Katanga, for Mobutu, for the Biafran rebels. All of them are part of the clan, the group responsible for keeping Bongo in power, no matter the cost.

But Gabon also serves as a French bridgehead in Africa. Thus, it is with Franco-Gabonese blessings that Bob Denard organizes various operations to destabilized Marxist African regimes offensive to Paris and Libreville. Pierre Pean also makes some interesting disclosures about the raid carried out in January 1978 by a handful of mercenaries in Benin. The raid ended in bitter defeat. And one also reads the inside details about various unsolved criminal investigations, such as the Robert Luong affair and several others.... What more can be said about this work? That you read it in one sitting like a novel, that it is teeming with names, previously unpublished facts, dates, and above all, that all these "African affairs," filled with corruption, espionage and mercenaries, are unfortunately all too real. The dossier assembled by Pierre Pean is rock-solid. Everything he states can be proven. We might well wish he would tell us more.... But patience, there are still many surprises to come.

9516

CSO: 3419/203

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON MOBILIZATION PROGRAM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Reflections (4)--the Mobilization Programme"]

[Text] **LONG** before the 31st December Revolution was launched many Ghanaians had come to the correct conclusion that, in part, the solution to our legion of problems lay in some kind of mass mobilization of all our available resources.

Such a conclusion was further reinforced by past governments' lackadaisical and individualist approach to our problems. Whereas the uncontrolled laissez-faire policies were wreaking havoc in the economic sector, the emphasis on the role of big business and transnational investment deepened the class contradictions in the society.

It came as no surprise that when the revolution was launched mobilization was one of the concepts that was declared as one of the principal means of achieving its aims. Indeed, given the basic philosophy of the revolution and the PNDC no one could have wondered that it was placing so much emphasis on mobilization. Mobilization is nothing if it does not mean placing faith in the masses.

To be sure the PNDC has not discouraged private initiative; and foreign investment is still welcome. But the government has emphasized time and again that the private sector should work within the framework of our laws and in the national interest. This policy appears to have won the respect of international business community.

With mobilization the majority of our people have the opportunity to participate in the meaningful and constructive development of Ghana. But is this opportunity being utilized? Is the PNDC's concept of mass mobilization of all available resources being translated into action? Or perhaps the correct question should be: have the conditions been created for a meaningful mobilization programme to succeed?

Throughout last year there were several symposia and rallies at which mobilization was debated. Generally, there was an urgent cry for mobilization to begin. As if that was not enough natural causes further accentuated the need for mobi-

lization. From Nigeria came over a million strong Ghanaians affected by that country's quilt order. Then came bush fires and drought.

It was in the wake of these debates and in the midst of these natural calamities that a National Mobilization Programme was launched. To direct the programme a National Mobilization Committee was set up. The launching of the programme and the setting up of the committee were preparations for the fulfilment of the PNDC plan that "its second year in office should be a year of mobilization of all national resources for reconstruction and development...."

Indeed, the mobilization programme plays a very important role in the PNDC Economic Recovery Plan and restructuring exercises. A recent write-up by the National Mobilization Committee points out that the mobilization programme "is designed to support government's fiscal and monetary policies as will be made from time to time and to deal with the problems of hunger, disease, unemployment/under-employment. To say the least this is a grave responsibility.

Looking back at this "year of mobilization" not many people will say that the ambitions of the mobilization programme have been modestly satisfied. Perhaps we have to be quick to grant the fact that the mobilization committee has to work in the same crisis environment in which everything else goes on in the country. It would be clearly unrealistic for anyone to expect magical results from the programme.

However, it should be remembered that during the early days of the revolution, without a formal committee or programme the people mobilized for communal activities. Throughout last year, the cocoa evacuation mobilization by the Students and Youth Task Force was held up as a shining example of selfless dedication and public spiritedness.

Today we do not see as much public enthusiasm as we should. And the "People's Daily Graphic" wishes to suggest that perhaps a touch of bureaucracy has set in, or perhaps the philosophy of the exercise is not being well defined and properly emphasised.

Whatever the cause may be, one thing should be clear. The central goals of the revolution and the means of achieving them cannot do without the participation of the masses of our people. This is to say that if the economy is to be revitalized then truly no available resource can be ignored. Perhaps next year will be the real year of mobilization so let the committee, let town development committees, let PDCs and WDCs all organise to mobilize.

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT TO BOOST AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Dec 83 pp 1, 4, 5

[Article by Akewele Ajavon, Ho]

[Text]

THE first phase of an electrification project that will give impetus to agriculture and industry in certain parts of the Volta Region was inaugurated at Ho last Saturday by the PNDC Chairman, Fli-Lt Jerry John Rawlings.

The 41.5 million Deutsche marks (approximately C491.33 million) project is a dream come true to the beneficiaries, who despite their closeness to the Volta Lake which supplies electricity to areas kilometres away, have hitherto been deprived of that amenity.

Some farmers, industrialists and other residents of these areas are aware that this is the greatest asset their region has acquired in recent times and have pledged to use it profitably.

Kwabena Asare, a food crops farmer of Peki said: "This project will boost food production", and Kofi Ntem, a student said, "the political rhetoric about rural electrification is becoming a reality".

The project connects the region to the National Transmission Grid fed by the Akosombo and Kpong hydro-electric generating stations and benefits the inhabitants of Ho, Kpan-do, Hohoe, Tsito, Peki, Asiekpe, Kpeve, Anum and surrounding areas.

The Volta River Authority (VRA) and the Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG) jointly provided part of the foreign exchange component of 14.5 million Deutsche marks, (ap-

proximately C155.27 million) while the Federal Republic of Germany, through one of its financial institutions — Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (FAW) — granted Ghana a 28 million Deutsche marks (C322.06 million) loan payable by the VRA and the ECG.

Meanwhile, Ghana is looking for financiers for the second phase of the project estimated to cost some 89.9 million Deutsche marks.

The West German Government, through a 1.5 million Deutsche marks loan, has made it possible for feasibility studies to be conducted on the project.

This phase will extend electricity supply to areas south of Asiekpe, Keta, Adidome, Ada and Akent-

According to the Chief Executive of the VRA, Mr L. Casely-Hayford, efforts were made during the construction of the Akosombo Dam to extend hydro-electric power to the Volta Region.

"However, the financial requirements of the project were not within the competence of VRA or ECG and because of the economic difficulties which successive governments have experienced for many years, the project has had to be deferred from year to year," he explained.

Mr Casely-Hayford disclosed that plans are advanced to extend power not only to the whole of the Volta Region but also to other parts of the country that lack it.

BRIEFS

TEMA OIL REFINERY--The Tema Oil Refinery starts work today after a seven-week shut down for maintenance and repairs. Speaking to the GRAPHIC at the Kotoka International Airport in Accra yesterday, the Chief of Petroleum of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, Mr Thomas Fabyan said the country has received 88 metric tonnes of crude oil from Algeria which will be refined as soon as possible. The Saltpond oilfield will also supply an additional 24 metric tonnes by next week end. He said with the arrival of the crude oil from Algeria and Saltpond, there will soon be enough petrol for motorists in the country adding, "it is expected to ease considerably transport difficulties facing the country". Mr Fabyan however said, "that does not mean the queues will disappear overnight; it will take some time." [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Dec 83 p 4]

FINANCIAL AID FROM ROK--The Government of South Korea yesterday presented a cheque for \$100,000 to the Government of Ghana to help the country meet the emergency requirements in her process of economic recovery. Presenting the cheque to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, in his office, the South Korean Ambassador, Mr Yong Chol Ahn, explained that another \$100,000 which is in the form of medical supplies and stationery for school children will be handed over next January. Mr Ahn conveyed his country's appreciation for the "bold and serious steps taken by the PNDC Government to reinvigorate the Ghanaian economy". He further expressed the hope of seeing even stronger ties between Ghana and Korea, adding that the donation was a follow-up action in the wake of the official visit last September to Ghana of the Korean President's special envoy, Minister Park Chan Kung, to help Ghana meet her emergency requirement in the process of economic recovery. The Ambassador gave the assurance of his country's firm backing to the efforts of the PNDC Government and added that his country will continue to contribute its share towards Ghana's recovery programme. Receiving the cheque, Dr Asamoah stated that the gesture was a manifestation of co-operation between developing countries. He said this was a result of talks on the need to increase South-South relations and added that "this gesture shows the level of friendship between our two countries". Dr Asamoah said this was the beginning of greater things to come and expressed the government's appreciation for the donation. South Korea was one of the donor countries which pledged \$50,000 in cash for the resettlement of Ghanaian returnees from Nigeria in March and agricultural equipment worth \$200,000 in August, this year. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Dec 83 p 1]

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 3 Dec 83 p 10

Text Beginner, intermediate and advanced courses in Portuguese will be given annually at the Portuguese Cultural Center in Bissau to 122 government and public company workers in Guinea-Bissau.

The courses are being offered at no cost by Portuguese professors working here under the bilateral cooperation programs between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau. The 170 candidates took a "diagnostic test" to determine their placement in the 5 courses.

The beginners course is being taught to 24 workers from the Ministries and public companies who have a high school education or higher obtained in non-Portuguese speaking countries, most notably Europe, France and Cuba.

The intermediate course, made up of 3 groups, is being given to 70 workers with high school educations, elementary school teachers, and members of the Guinean military, especially officers of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP).

The advanced course is being taught to 28 students with advanced knowledge in the Portuguese language.

The 4 Portuguese professors have degrees in History, Philosophy, Law and Germanic Philology, and they have organized the courses since the beginning of the project. They are now organizing the 10,000 volume library of the Cultural Center, which is next to the Portuguese Embassy, and setting up an audio-visual production and exhibition center.

12402

CSO: 3442/90

JOINT FISHING VENTURE WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] The first Portuguese-Guinean fishing partnership, "Guipesca," began operations in Guinea-Bissau with a fishing boat that was visited Thursday by Guinean president Bernardo Vieira. The first ship of the "Guipesca" fleet will be followed in 3 weeks by a new ship of close to 400 tons, rented from an Aveiro company until the delivery of five 180 ton fishing boats (shrimp and trawl), from the Portuguese "Estaleiros de S Jacinto" shipyards.

According to the protocol agreement of the constitution of the company, signed in Bissau last March, the overall investment value will reach \$10.55 million (1.127 million contos).

GRUPESCA supplies the means of capture (4 boats at first, with 2 more added later), the technology and the administrative control of the partnership, guaranteeing the refrigeration on land to the Guineans.

GUIPEIXE, whose administrative council president is Lt Col Canto e Castro, ex-advisor to the Revolution, had the support of the Portuguese Secretary of State of Cooperation and Development, stating that GRUPESCA had been officially designated as "company in the national interest."

A fishing source told the Angolan News Agency (ANOP) that a new Portuguese-Guinean fishing partnership could be created in the future by MIRADOURO Ltd, of Gafanha de Nazare, Aveiro.

The source added that Guinea-Bissau maintains partnerships with Portuguese companies for the creation of the necessary infrastructure of fishing in Bissau, for feasibility studies, personnel training and the future creation of a national company.

Guinea-Bissau maintains fishing partnerships with 3 other countries: SEMAPESCA with France, GUIALP with Algeria and "Star of the Sea" with the USSR. Only the Soviet-Guinea partnership is a permanent one, which supplies more than 30 percent of the foreign currency to the country.

"This is an intermediate step of the joint ventures, until the beginning of our own companies which will be designed to obtain the highest revenues possible from the waters of Guinea-Bissau," said a Portuguese partner to the ANOP.

The "Joao Manuel Vilarinho" left the port of Bissau Saturday with a crew of 16 Portuguese and 11 Guineans. All are professional fishermen who are preparing themselves for the future ships of GUIPEIXE.

A toast was offered Thursday night on board for the Portuguese-Guinean partnership to celebrate the beginning of the venture. The ship was "decked out" to receive President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

The GUIPEIXE partnership was constituted last May in Bissau with a working capital of \$200,000 (254,000 contos). Sixty-five percent was put up by a private Portuguese group (GRUPESCA), which was constituted exclusively for that purpose.

12402

CSO: 3442/90

HARARE MAYOR VISITS MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 83 p 1

Text The rapprochement between Maputo and Harare in the solution of common problems and the exchange of delegations between the 2 capitals were, among others, the topics undertaken yesterday afternoon in the Executive Council of Maputo by delegations from the Executive Council of Maputo and the Municipal Chamber of Harare.

Heading the delegations were Alberto Massavanhane, President of the Executive Council of Maputo and his counterpart from Harare, Tiziraj Gwata. The 2 leaders expressed interest in solving together existing problems common to both cities.

During the conversations, Massavanhane suggested the exchange of cultural, sports, new plants and small animal delegations as immediate actions that are easy to carry out. In the area of literature, he stressed the interchange of writers and books on the subject of the historical heritage of the 2 countries.

In their statements, Massavanhane and Gwata stressed that the visit of the latter to Maputo will permit a closer linking and coordination of efforts in the resolution of difficulties facing the 2 capitals.

It is worth noting that the Harare delegation has been in Maputo since last Friday night, and that the visit is the result of an earlier trip to Harare by Antonio Hama Thaj, then-President of the Executive Council of Maputo.

12402

CSO: 3442/89

MAPUTO'S FLOATING DOCK PROVES USEFUL

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 27 Nov 83 "Actualidad" Suppl p 2

[Text] "This dock is already a positive example of the existing cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union. It is a contribution to the consolidation of peace in this zone of Africa." These were the words of Antonio Branco, Minister of Industry and Energy when he spoke yesterday at the ceremony commemorating the 100th ship to dock at the floating dock acquired from the USSR. This dock, along with the ship-workshop alongside it, has already repaired 100 ships since it began operations in Maputo in March 1982. Of the 100 ships, 35 were Soviet, 23 were other foreign ships, and 42 were Mozambican. Of these, 36 were cabotage vessels, and six were from the Navy.

In addition to Minister Branco, the Ambassador from the USSR, national directors of other departments of the Ministry of Industry and Energy, the Secretary-General of AMASP and the Soviet and Mozambican dock workers were present at the ceremony.

The 100th ship (Soviet) repaired at the dock was launched back onto the ocean yesterday, in a ceremony including the traditional "baptism" with a bottle of champagne.

During the occasion, the adjunct director-general of the Naval Repair Company of Maputo (RENAM), to whom the dock belongs, said that in 600 working days, significant advances were made at the dock, in spite of working conditions that were not always ideal. The director said that in addition to fulfilling the established production plans, there has been an increase in productivity. Thus, for example, while the average repair times for ships has been 6 days, it is hoped that next year this average will fall from 4 days to 1. It is also foreseen that there will be a considerable increase in the volume of Soviet ships repaired here. This will contribute to the amortization of the investment made by the Mozambican government in acquiring the dock from the USSR. The dock is considered among the biggest in Africa.

The adjunct director-general of RENAM added that one of the main difficulties confronted by the dock workers is that the permanent location of the dock has not yet been determined. Speaking of this, Minister Antonio Branco said that "in 1984 we will increase our efforts in establishing the permanent location of the dock."

The message from the Party Cell, also read, referred to the fact that this facility constitutes "an example of the beneficial cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR." He spoke of the elevation of the political conscience of the Mozambican workers, which signifies a constant increase in production and productivity.

The Soviet Ambassador in Mozambique said that "this venture is not only a symbol of the friendship between the 2 peoples but also a symbol of the friendship between the workers of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR." He stressed the fact that members of the Frelimo Party and of the Soviet Communist Party worked there side by side.

12402

CSO: 3442/89

HYDROCARBONS COOPERATION WITH NORWAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Norway signed an agreement of cooperation in the area of hydrocarbons in Maputo on Tuesday. At the base of the agreement, Norway will guarantee technical assistance in this field for a period of 5 years, beginning in 1983.

Norway will grant support calculated at close to 800 million Meticals.

The agreement was signed by Antonio Sumbana, Mozambican Secretary of State for International Cooperation and Arne Dahlen, a permanent representative of the Norwegian Development Agency. The signing was attended by the newly credentialed Norwegian ambassador, who lives in Harare.

Cooperation between Norway and Mozambique dates from the time before independence. Norway gave support to the Mozambican Liberation Front during the war for independence.

Since independence, our country has been one of the main benefactors of Norwegian development funds. These funds have been used according to priorities established by the Mozambican government, for example, in the construction of roads, ships, hydroelectric dams, support of the Organization of Mozambican Women (OMM), the importation of paper for school books, medicine, agricultural equipment and others. Norway is also financing studies and fishing research and an agreement for cooperation in oil was signed recently.

Norway has also given a lot of aid and support in the form of food products to victims of the drought in Mozambique.

Norway is also one of the main contributors to agricultural development in Mozambique, through the MONAP program.

12402

CSO: 3442/89

SOCIALISTS SAID HEMMED IN BY WESTERN ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Pietermaritzburg REALITY in English Nov 83 pp 13-16

[Article by Stanley Uys: "Namibia: The Socialist Dilemma"]

[Text]

Note: What follows is the slightly shortened text of a talk given to a Joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Commonwealth Society in April 1982. The full text was first published in the journal *African Affairs*. The main burden of the talk retains its relevance for our understanding of Namibia and other African countries.

I have arrived at the title of this talk by making two assumptions. The first is that there will be a settlement in Namibia. The second is that SWAPO would win the independence elections and become the government. I am reasonably certain about the second assumption: if there are free and fair one-man-one-vote elections, SWAPO will win them. But I am not so sure about the first assumption, that there will be a settlement.

(After a discussion of various interpretations of the South African government's intentions that it was possible to make during the first half of 1982, Mr Uys turned to his main topic: 'the socialist dilemma in Namibia').

I am not going to discuss the merits of socialism in Africa — a subject in itself — but the dilemma of the African socialist whose country comes to independence and then finds that it is so tied in to the western economic system, so severely hedged in by what it can and cannot do, that it feels it is not a fully sovereign country. This was also the despairing conclusion reached by Mr Vassilev Solodovnikov, former director of the Africa Institute in Moscow and former Russian ambassador to Zambia, who said in 1976: 'A specific feature of the development of the socialist-orientated countries in Africa is that even after their choice of the non-capitalist way they are still in the orbit of the world capitalist economic system'.

To understand the dilemma of the socialist in Africa it is necessary to recognize the premises of African socialism,

which is that capitalism is the system Africans knew under colonialism, and it is the system that, in their experience, failed them. They have looked for a new system and believe they have found it in socialism. One does not have to be a socialist to understand and have sympathy for the African socialist in his dilemma.

Political independence in itself cannot resolve economic dependence. As President Machel said at his country's independence: 'The first day of our political independence is the first day of the longer and harder struggle for economic independence'. The late Sir Seretse Khama, then President of Botswana, pointed out that where there are no options for a government, the process of decision-making is an empty one. The extent to which economic dependence derogates from sovereign independence, therefore, is the extent to which the pride and dignity of a people and their leaders are diminished. Nowhere is this truer than in Southern Africa where the economic dependence of a whole region on a single country, South Africa, is so pronounced. South Africa does not make it easy for its black neighbours either: it has sought to institutionalize their dependence in the Constellation of States of Southern Africa. They in turn have responded by creating SADCC (the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference) to achieve the opposite and to lessen their dependence upon South Africa.

Too often the motives of South Africa's black neighbours have been misunderstood. Where they have tried solely to guarantee their independence, or to meet the aspirations of their people, they have been accused of showing 'the ugly face of African tyranny', or of allowing themselves to become 'Soviet puppets'. They have been told they have 'let the mask slip'.

INFLUENCING FACTORS

This shows ignorance of the factors that influence a newly independent African country. In the first place, many of them have a commitment to socialism. Now this may be a good thing or a bad thing, but it is *their* commitment. To achieve socialism, in *their* opinion, is to achieve some kind of justice, the justice they believe they were denied under colonialism and capitalism. Second, they are exposed to remorseless pressure from both the masses and from activists for political independence to be translated into economic benefits. It is Africa's familiar crisis of expectations. If these expectations cannot be met, a new government is threatened with instability. This is where the dilemma arises: expectations cannot be met within a reasonable time-span within the economic framework inherited by the new government, but when the new government begins to re-structure the framework, it frightens off those very whites, in and outside the country, on whom it depends for productivity, skills, administration, investment and so forth. Governing a newly independent state with a significant white population is like walking a tight-rope: only the very clever and very fortunate ones manage to keep their balance.

Take the example of Zimbabwe. Under colonialism, the land was divided almost equally between whites and blacks with the result that a black population of about seven million, four million of them peasants, today live on 41 million acres, while 180,000 whites (4,700 of them farmers) occupy the remaining 39 million acres.

The most urgent problem in Zimbabwe, therefore, is the redistribution of the land. The government hopes to re-settle 165,000 black families within the next five or six years, but so far fewer than 6,000 families have been re-settled, partly because it is such a formidable administrative task. How is large-scale redistribution of land to be achieved without frightening off white farmers and disturbing the sensitive mechanism of agricultural productivity? As it is, there is a continuing exodus of whites, mainly to South Africa, taking their skills with them. Here is another example: Mugabe's government raised minimum wages, by 23.5 per cent for commercial and industrial workers and 66 per cent for agricultural and domestic workers, in one fell swoop. Some white employers felt that this was asking too much of them and dismissed some workers. The government retaliated by bringing in a law to provide for fines of up to \$21,000, or three months' imprisonment, for unauthorised dismissals. At the other end of the scale, executive salaries and prices of goods were frozen. This correction of the 'capitalist imbalance' causes a lot of heartache among whites.

In spite of everything, though, whites still have most of the best jobs, the best salaries and the best houses, and it is hardly surprising that blacks are left wondering what independence is all about. Then, as political instability increases, it becomes necessary for black governments to restate, ever more vigorously, their commitment to African socialism.

Mugabe, for example, has found it necessary to deny that he has gone soft on capitalism. He has reaffirmed his unswerving commitment to socialism, and 1982 was declared the Year of National Transformation in Zimbabwe. To many white Zimbabweans this is very hairy stuff. The situation may well deteriorate even further and democracy in Zimbabwe may well fall on even worse times, but I remain convinced that Mugabe has tried genuinely to be both moderate and democratic, and that if in the future he is unable to be either, this is not the way he wanted it to be.

Before Mugabe took over in Zimbabwe, the state already owned the airline, television, radio, the railways, the telephone service, the iron and steel works, and several marketing agencies. Since then it has bought a controlling interest in a commercial bank, a pharmaceutical manufacturing firm, the Argus newspaper group and a film production company. Now Mugabe says he wants to buy a controlling interest in selected mines, farms, factories and businesses, and that the shares will be turned over to the workers. But if one looks at some of the statements Mugabe and his

Ministers have made which have caused alarm among whites, it is noteworthy how often the statements subsequently were toned down. They were uttered for black consumption, and then the explanations had to follow for white consumption. There is nothing unusual or sinister or even devious about this: it is part of walking the tightrope.

ON THE DOORSTEP

The phenomenon of economic constraints acting on political decision-making is familiar in Africa, but Southern Africa is unique in what might be called the metropolitan power, South Africa, is not thousands of miles away in Western Europe, but on the doorstep; and South Africa has a vested political interest — deriving from its internal politics and the need to ensure the survival of apartheid — in maintaining and extending the entire region's economic dependence on its own powerful economy. Namibia is more dependent on South Africa than any other member of SADC because it has been administered as a fifth province of South Africa's for more than 60 years. South Africa's grip on Namibia has been described by SWAPO's own publication, *To be Born a Nation*, as a stranglehold. South Africa owns the rail transport system, the airline, the entire communications network and the only viable port, Walvis Bay. It supplies the territory's oil and coal. Of the 110,000 whites in Namibia an estimated 55,000 are South African expatriates, many of them in key positions as civil servants and farmers. If they were to leave, Namibia would be in trouble. Namibia is knitted into the Rand Monetary Area and the Customs Union with South Africa. Namibia's dependence on South Africa for food is critical. Whites have 38 million hectares of the best agricultural and ranching land, and blacks 33 million hectares of largely arid and sandy soils unsuitable for very productive cultivation.

In 1979, out of a GDP of R1,425 million, a little less than R30 million was spreading among 250,000 black subsistence farmers and their families. This meagre income was supplemented by contract wage labour, but the total income of blacks, who form nine-tenths of the population was only 12 per cent of GDP, compared with 24 per cent for whites, the rest going to businesses or the state. According to a UNIN estimate in 1977, R425 million, or 36 per cent of Namibia's GDP, was being remitted abroad. Mining in Namibia contributes 52 per cent of GDP, and much of this comes from two mines, Rössing Uranium Mine and CDM. Some 17 companies, all foreign-based, hold the major and usually complete ownership in the 18 or so significant mines in Namibia. Ten are American based transnational corporations, three are Rand-based mining houses founded on British and South African capital, and two are South African parastatals, IDC and Iscor. Farming, fishing and mining are almost wholly in white hands and account for

97 per cent of commercial primary production. Ruinous over-fishing by the South Africans, Russians, Spanish and others have almost wrecked the fishing industry. Manufacturing has been badly neglected, because goods have been imported so easily from South Africa. Ninety-five per cent of everything consumed or invested in Namibia is imported. Eighty per cent of cattle exports are live by rail to RSA and karakul pelts are shipped in their raw state. Meat, frozen or canned for export, is handled by two Afrikaner companies in RSA. Of R1,800 million invested in the means of production in mining, agriculture and fishing, and related processing and suppliers, not more than R40 million is owned by specifically local interests, and hardly any of this by black Namibians.

COMPOUNDING FACTORS

Other factors compound Namibia's dependence on South Africa. The international recession has caused prices to fall for Namibia's uranium, diamonds and base metals. There has also been a prolonged and devastating drought, the worst since 1933, which has caused huge stock losses. There is the further problem, that for as long as Namibia is occupied by what the UN has branded the illegal South African regime, neither foreign governments nor trans-national corporations feel they can offer aid or investment. South Africa's hostility towards its neighbours is an important factor. The leaders of Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho have all accused South Africa of trying to destabilize their regimes. Namibia under SWAPO would ask itself why it should be the exception. South African government spokesmen have hinted, too, that they may insist on punitive compensation for South Africa's assets in Namibia. It is to be hoped that they will not carry out this threat.

Under these economic and political constraints, a SWAPO government would be trying to achieve two things. First, as its 1976 *Programme of Action* states, it will be seeking to build a 'classless, non-exploitative society based on the ideals and principles of scientific socialism'. What is called 'capitalist exploitation' will be transformed into 'a genuine socialist democracy'. There will be control of the means of production; black peasants will be brought into co-operatives or collectives; the state will buy ranches and crop farms; and controls will be imposed on the big capitalist corporations which are seen as 'the very core of imperialism.' At least, these are the aims.

Second, SWAPO will want Namibia to become part of the African ethos: to join SADCC and the OAU, to become non-aligned, to admit embassies and advisers from the Communist bloc, and to trade with the Communist bloc. All these intentions and aspirations, though, would be seen by Pretoria as a threat to South Africa's interests. It would be naive to expect that Pretoria would refrain

from using its economic levers to obstruct SWAPO in carrying out these policies.

This situation has produced in the West the expectation that a SWAPO government will adopt a 'pragmatic' course in Namibia, and I have no doubt that this will happen. A SWAPO government will have no choice. One of the SADCC papers admits that South Africa is in a position to strike 'crippling blows' at the Namibian economy. According to this paper, if there is not to be immediate chaos there will need to be no more than a gradual switch of connections away from the Republic of South Africa.

The constraints that would operate on a SWAPO government would not only be economic. For example, SWAPO has already given an assurance that it will not allow the ANC to establish guerilla bases in the territory. But it may feel obliged to allow the ANC to establish a presence in Namibia in the form of an office. The trouble is that Pretoria makes little distinction between a base and a presence. Pretoria almost certainly would take measures to ensure that an ANC presence in Namibia did not present a threat to South Africa. Political or military constraints might be imposed.

COMPROMISE

Circumstances, then, will *impel* SWAPO towards compromise, towards the kind of 'pragmatic' decisions that white South Africans, white investors and white governments in Western Europe expect it to make. Already, a pattern is taking shape: from what SWAPO itself states in publications like its 1976 *Programme of Action* and its *To Be Born a Nation* (1981), there will be no nationalization of major industries, although the transnational corporations may have to surrender a majority share of their equity; productive white farmers and competent white civil servants will be allowed to get on with the job, provided they obey the laws of the country; the land, minerals and fish will be regarded as the property of the nation, but this will not exclude private occupancy, use and development; there will be no confiscation of smaller businesses, and so forth.

To most whites this is an admirable way to resolve the problem; it is the sensible option, the commonsense thing to do. This is what we call 'pragmatism'. Now it may well be true that this is just what Namibia needs, that compromise of this kind will be in the best interests of the country and its people, considering that there is a conflict of interests here, and that the whites have the levers to protect their interests. But, let us not delude ourselves that this will be a meeting of minds. SWAPO would see it as putting socialism on the shelf, as postponing the redistribution of wealth. It would be surprising if this did not produce tensions within SWAPO. Its more militant members do not think pragmatism is anything to be proud of, since it means they cannot meet the aspirations of

their people in the way they would like to meet them. Here we have the dilemma of the socialist in Africa.

As I remarked, I am not discussing the merits of socialism or the redistribution of wealth. It is argued, for example, that a simple redistribution of wealth would soon be dissipated and that what is important is not how wealth is distributed but how it is generated. Be that as it may. But if we want to understand what is happening in newly independent African countries — and Namibia will be the last classic colony in Black Africa — it is necessary to understand the strength of the commitment to socialism or, to put it in another way, the strength of the emotional rejection of capitalism as experienced under colonialism.

LABELS AND TRAPPINGS

I would like to refer to a comment made recently by Mr David Rockefeller, retired chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, at the end of a 10-country tour of Africa. Asked about Marxism in Africa just after he had visited Zimbabwe, Mr Rockefeller said: 'The more I've seen of countries which are allegedly Marxist in Africa, the more I have a feeling it is more labels and trappings than reality'. The primary interest of the leaders of these countries, he said, 'is to improve the lot of their people and strengthen the economies of their countries. They are willing to accept help from any source to achieve it'. Mr Rockefeller said that dealing with Socialist or Marxist countries 'really does not cause us any problem at all. We do business with at least 125 countries in the world, governments ranging over the whole political spectrum'. He added that Chase Manhattan was the first Western Bank in Moscow and Peking. 'I don't think an international bank such as ours ought to try to set itself up as a judge of what kind of government a country wishes to have. We have found we can deal with just about any kind of government, provided they are orderly and responsible'. Chase Manhattan of course also has banks in South Africa and gives loans to the private sector there, and Mr Rockefeller defends this as he is also opposed to sanctions against South Africa. 'We don't feel our activities in South Africa are inconsistent with our sense of social responsibility', he said. There are two ways of looking at this. One is to see capitalism, and banks in particular, as cynical and concerned only with profits. The other is to recognize the contribution they are making to international stability by having all these cross-cutting links. In this sense, there is nothing wrong with the phrase, business is business. But Mr Rockefeller, I suggest, could have been a little more tactful to his hosts. To tell them that their socialism and Marxism are just labels and trappings is a little insensitive, to say the least. There is no need to rub salt into the wound.

Against this kind of perspective, it is possible, I suggest, to understand what is happening when leaders of newly independent black states talk about giving the land back to

the tillers, restoring the mineral wealth to the nation, controlling the means of production, giving workers a share of the profits, all the phrases which we hear so often from black leaders and which strike such fear into the hearts of whites. When we look at the failure of new black countries to meet the expectations of their people, many of whom think political independence is some kind of magic wand that brings in the economic millenium, and we see the tensions and disunity that this failure creates in a new nation, and the way it reinforces old tribal divisions, then it is also possible to understand, although without excusing it, the immense pressures that build up on a black government to go over to a one-party state.

The problem whites face is to try not to overreact but to ride out the storm. This of course may not be possible — the storm may be too fierce — but once whites understand, sympathetically, the pressures that operate on black leaders, and the factors that motivate them to say the things they say and do the things they do, then they can see an historical process at work, and not panic as easily. There would be nothing heroic about another trek of whites back to the Cape Province. The whites should try to stick it out in Namibia and help build a nation, and they can do this if they have a more sympathetic understanding of the facts, rather than reacting so readily to the rhetoric. □

CSO: 3400/404

BRIEFS

WHITE BIRTH RATE DECLINES--Windhoek--Windhoek's population has passed the 100 000 mark, joining the ranks of the world's intermediary cities, according to the latest figures compiled by the Windhoek City Council. The estimates, dated May this year, showed 104 100 residents. There are 30 100 Whites, 23 500 Coloureds and 50 500 Blacks. The Windhoek population itself was estimated at 36 000, Khomasdal 19 700 and Katutura at 48 100. The City Council's management committee has decided that the figures be accepted for future planning. In the 1981 official census, Whites were estimated at 29 432, Coloureds 20 374 and Blacks at 46 261, a total of 96 057, compared with a total of 74 349 in 1975. The report noted that both the number of deaths for Whites (7,14 per 1 000) and Coloureds (12,4 per 1 000), were lower than the corresponding figures of 9,1 and 14,8 in South Africa in 1970. Births among Blacks were still declining from 32,2 in 1975 to 31,3 in 1981, which was "the most pleasing tendency," the report stated. The death rate in Katutura remained high at 17,1 per 1 000.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 83 p 13]

KAVANGO DETAINEES RELEASED--Windhoek--Police in Windhoek announced the release yesterday of 24 Kavango detainees held in terms of Security Proclamation AG 9. The men were rounded up at various times since October in a police security investigation. Those freed are Mr Heikki Ausiku, Mr Gideon Nester, Mr Severinus Seteketa, Mr Silas David, Mr Alfeus Kangayi, Mr Pedi Deselestius, Mr Nimrod Nuremi, Mr Ben Kudumo, Mr Jakob Kangayi, Mr Marius Nekaro, Mr Edward Shikongo, Mr Nikodemus Nairenge, Mr Engelberth Shikongo, Mr Petrus Siteketa, Mr Immanuel Hausiku, Mr Reno Petrus, Mr Gideon Siranda, Mr Olafi Makuti, Mr Kauko Mairenge, Mr Malkia Muremi, Mr Regimus Shijave, Mr Josef Kanjemi, Mr Romanus Kanjemii, and Mr Festus Ihemba. It was understood that among the detainees were employees of the Kavango Administration, including a number of teachers. Police did not disclose the reasons for the detentions. Proclamation AG 9 provides for the detention without trial for periods of up to 30 days, but the detention orders may be renewed with the approval of the Administrator-General of SWA-- Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 83 p 12]

CSO: 3400/404

REFUGEE ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT, VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] Mr Antonio Batista Ferreira, a Portuguese citizen, president of the African Refugee Aid Association (A.A.R.A., 17 Rue Vielle-du-Temple, 75004 Paris, Tel. 274-23-23), who had obtained the approval of Senegalese authorities for his plan to build a small medical and surgical facility for refugees and the indigent at Ziguinchor (Casamance), has written us the following letter:

Working in collaboration with the similar Belgian organization known as Delipro, and with Mr Pettijean, a member of the Royal Parliament of Belgium, I traveled with them to Ziguinchor to conduct a first-hand survey of the best ways to collaborate on and execute projects we had been contemplating for several months, by sitting down with local authorities there. With me were five Senegalese citizens and three young French nationals, all volunteers. On 1 October, two of these three young Frenchmen, two of the Senegalese, and I arrived in Dakar where we were to meet with the Belgian Ambassador to Senegal chosen contractor, to look over the preliminary books.

On Sunday, 2 October, Police Commissioner Moctar Yero Ba arrested us and placed us under close surveillance from 2 to 10 October at midnight prior to our being informed, /with no reason cited whatsoever/, that I myself, and the three young French volunteers with me, had been summarily expelled from the country.

6182

CS0: 3419/228

MINISTER DENIES REPORTEDLY PLANNED RICE PRICE INCREASE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Rumors of an imminent rise in the retail price of rice have been categorically denied by Commerce Minister Falilou Kane, who issued the following statement:

Persistent rumors of an impending increase in the price of rice are behind hoarding of stocks and illegal price hikes on the part of retail merchants in Dakar.

I hereby inform merchants and consumers there there is and has been no intention of raising rice prices; the official prices set on 19 August 1983 accordingly remain in effect.

It is proper to point out that the newly-formed Senegal Supply and Distribution Company (SONADIS) have ample supplies for the entire country. As of 25 November 1983, the CPSP had supplies of more than 90,000 tons on hand.

Furthermore, it expects the arrival of three cargos of rice within the next few months.

The rice supply is thus adequately assured.

Consequently, there is no justification for withholding stocks or for charging illegal prices.

The economic control authorities will mete out severe punishment to those found in violation of the regulation.

0182

CS0: 3419/228

NORWEGIAN RED CROSS MAKES DONATIONS TO DISASTER VICTIMS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26-27 Nov 83 p 7

[Article by Mohammed Ndao: 100 Million Francs to Ross-Bethio Victims]

[Excerpts] In cooperative action by the International League of Red Cross Societies, an Air Botswana cargo plane from Norway landed last Tuesday at Saint-Louis airport with a capacity load of miscellaneous equipment, food, and medication, a gift from the Norwegian Red Cross to the disaster victims in Ross-Béthio arrondissement, Dagana département.

The Norwegian delegation, representing its organization, came to deliver the gift to the Senegalese Red Cross, and was welcomed by Mme Siga Sèye, president of the Senegalese Red Cross, by the aide to the governor of the River region for administrative affairs, Mr Mamadou Yandé Touré, as well as by other leading figures and ranking officials of the national Red Cross Bureau and the Regional River Committee, and the Senegalese Red Cross.

The Junior Red Cross planned the airport reception. A company of troops from the Senegalese army team that is working with our own Red Cross was on hand for unloading the cargo from the plane and reloading it for transfer to Ross-Béthio, where a warm welcome awaited the donors and the dignitaries who accompanied them.

Generosity

Before the official delivery of the gift, the departemental director for the Senegalese Red Cross, the secretary-general of the Ross-Béthio section of the Socialist Party, the youth spokesman, and the chairman of the rural community of Ross-Béthio spoke in turn for their organizations, expressing their appreciation for this act of generosity, of whose value they are keenly aware, and which redounds to the credit of our Red Cross, whose new philosophy and new orientation espouse the noble mission of the organization, which is to ease suffering and assist in development projects in the most disadvantaged zones.

The delegate from the Norwegian Red Cross said that her organization stands ready to do still more, by expanding its attention to the entire stricken departement. As she officially handed over the gift of equipment and food to [Red Cross] President Siga Seye, she also handed her a check for 10 million CFA francs with which to buy 45 tons of rice and to cover the costs of its distribution. The food delivered includes 10 tons of dried fish, 6 tons of vegetable oil, 2 tons of medication, and two Land Rovers.

Addressing the local people, the president of the Senegalese Red Cross, Mme Siga Seye, began by outlining her organization's new approach, designed to foster economic and social development by means of community projects.

Explaining why the Ross-Bethio arrondissement had been singled out, Madame Seye touched on the origin of the project, recalling that, following the Senegalese government's appeal in May 1983 for aid to the populations of the Louga and River regions, 500,000 of whom were made homeless by disastrous floods, the International Red Cross, to which Senegal belongs, had decided to contribute aid and comfort for a tenth of the needy, or 55,000 people. And, following careful surveys, the Ross-Béthio arrondissement was found to meet the criteria: "A borderline zone, 100-percent devastated, consisting of 123 villages with a combined population of about 55,000 people, vulnerable by reason of its proximity to a neighboring territory, so as to contain certain current phenomena, primarily the rural exodus, emigration to Mauritania, or the temptation to engage in smuggling, Ross-Bethio arrondissement caught the attention of the Red Cross which is now engaged in its first experiment there on a community project that will extend over a period of 9 months and will involve the whole of Dagana departement."

The Team

In addition to the food, which will be distributed gratis to the people, Mme SEye thinks, 10 million CFA francs will be spent each month during the project period to buy rice and manage its distribution, for a total of 90,900.000 francs. To get the project started, the village of Yamane (population 245) has been selected as a pilot village, and so it has been host, since last Tuesday, to the joint Senegalo-Norwegian team in charge of getting the operation under way.

In the space of a month, the figures will be in and the operation will continue in the rest of the arrondissement and throughout the department.

6182

CS0: 3419/228

CANADIAN FINANCING OF TWO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Mamadou Cisse: "Jobs Without Pay"]

[Excerpt] By financing two mini-projects at Ndiobene Taiba and Ndiayene Waly, in Birkelane arrondissement to the tune of 5,050,000 francs, Canada's ambassador to Senegal will help our country to encourage work for considerations other than wages in the region.

The project for improvement and exploitation of the Ndiobene Taiba valley and lowlands was financed this year with 1,920,000 francs, and the joint sheep-pasture project for Ndiadene Waly carries a pricetag of 3,130,000 francs. Both are test projects which, if they prove successful, will enable the Canadian embassy to expand its field of action by financing sundry mini-projects in every region of Senegal. It is only fair to say that these projects are fine examples of enthusiasm and performance.

As for the reclamation and exploitation of the Ndiabene Taïba valley and lowlands, developed by the Birkelane Rural Expansion Center (CER) and supervised by the basic training chief of the Senegal Agricultural Development and Extension Company (SODEVA), 16 hectares are slated for use. When they learned that there would be a delay in funding, the villagers bought 20 head of cattle, which they will keep and fatten for sale in April 1984. Then will come expansion of their rice-fields in June of that same year. The internal organization of this combination is perfect. The same goes for the sheep-pasturage project at Ndiayene Waly where, in addition to their internal organization, the alacrity and determination of its members are remarkable.

The village, with a cosmopolitan population of 300 souls, is neatly organized, thanks to the know-how of Mamadou Wade, a former agricultural extension agent. Their project calls for pasture for 50 sheep, and for breeding and raising them using up-to-date methods. By keeping both youngsters and adults busy, the project will stem the rural exodus. Profits from the operation, we were told by village chief and group president Moudou Lo Ndiaye, will be used to pay for community projects as well as to build classrooms, set up

a village pharmacy, buy fuel for the drilling equipment, etc.

Funds will also be earmarked to buy more sheep. The group includes the imam of the local mosque, the village chief, men, women, and children. In addition to their own plots, the members have also cultivated the collective fields, and the proceeds from these will be put into the group fund.

6182

CS0: 3419/228

FAR RIGHT CONTINUES STRUGGLE FOR WHITE 'SOVEREIGNTY'

Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans 11 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Koos Botha: "The Struggle for Sovereignty Continues"]

[Text] In the history of the world there have always been instances where peoples have lost their freedom and their country. The most evident characteristic of such a loss has always been that it was attended by a physical combat fought to the bitter end.

The Constitutional Act of 1983 is going to make us the only nation in history to lose its freedom peacefully by a mere "x" sign.

In this campaign the lowest and most despicable methods have been employed by the media, and especially the radio and TV, to mislead the whites into believing that by voting "yes" they would be perpetuating their freedom. This sort of tactic is going to boomerang against the leaders of the "yes" campaign which has become treasonable by its very nature. I have no doubt about this. Rumors, such as reported by an English language newspaper, to the effect that there will not be an election again until after 1990, are not going to break down the will of a resolute people who want to be free. If Mr P.W. Botha pursues this matter he will be doing away with the rules of democracy and within the next 10 years he could have the blacks in Parliament without an election. As a result of this new legislation he could become a dictator. However, a naive dictator arouses forces within a nation which neither Botha nor Botha henchmen will be able to control.

The national elections do not mark the end of the struggle of the Afrikaner and of the white peoples. The well known struggle for the sovereignty of the white people is still ahead of us. This struggle will be having a special plus point because, in contrast with the past, it will be a purposeful struggle for a planned final destiny.

The final objective of the struggle begun by our fathers, which we will fiercely carry on until death or victory, must embrace the following things:

- Liberty within a fatherland where frontiers are permanently drawn and where the giving away of land must be stopped.

- Freedom in a fatherland where whites will have to abandon the cyclical subjection to and dependence on non-white labor, which represents a threat to their freedom. Freedom also means doing our own work.
- Freedom in a fatherland in which the whites, through their effective skillfulness and technological abilities, will be developing industries which are not sustained by black labor, but are built upon mechanized processes.
- The kind of freedom in which whites shall develop a policy for their own people and not conduct a policy for the so-called friends abroad, to the detriment of their own nation.
- A freedom in which, in their constitution, the whites shall unashamedly profess God in Three Persons and not carry on a "religious consensus" as a result of the presence of non-Christian elements.
- Freedom in a republic having an identifiable name which will distinguish it from Transkei, Ciskei, KwaZulu, Bophuthatswana, Lebowa... A Free White Republic with its own name and not one which will be carrying the name of Azania.
- Freedom with a nation's own armed forces to protect the home, the hearth, and the nation.
- Freedom in which the whites will be applying their country's mineral wealth in perpetuating their own liberty and not in filling the purses of the money powers.

As far as I am concerned the future is a rosy one; the question is simply this: Are we willing to make the sacrifices which freedom demands of us? May those who refuse to accept this freedom vanish in the sewers of integration! May those who have been with our nation for so long simply end up where they long to be and may this new bastard generation find happiness in its share of the southern sun, but may not its blight contaminate us any longer.

There is work to do for those who want to remain white and free and there are sacrifices for them as well. Be proud of your race and the achievements of your race; you must not cherish other races and despise your own. The struggle is not over!

7964

CSO: 3401/25

HNP LEADER ASSESSES UNWANTED CONSTITUTIONAL APPROVAL

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 16 Nov 83 pp 8-9

[Article by the HNP Leader Jaap Marais: "After 2 November, What Future?"]

[Text] How does he view the future in light of the 2 November referendum? This question was posed to Mr Jaap Marais, the leader of the HNP [Reconstituted Nationalist Party], by DIE AFRIKANER. In the important article below Mr Marais presents a preview of this time of crisis for the Afrikaner and the whites.

To the same extent that every Nationalist Party (NP) election victory under Dr Malan, Attorney Strijdom and Dr Verwoerd was a move in the direction of racial separation and republican freedom, so has every NP election victory since the assassination of Dr Verwoerd been a step in the opposite direction that has paved the way for the 2 November referendum.

What matters now is what is going to happen as a result of the referendum. But first of all let it simply be said that the referendum is a piece of flattery for the NP. The "no" vote was seriously constrained by two main factors. The first of these was, of course, the shameless employment of the radio and television services for conducting a propaganda campaign, in favor of the constitution, which lasted for months. If the "no" vote of the right wing would have had the same opportunity the "yes" voters would have lost.

The second was the impression of divisiveness, contradiction, confusion... among the "no" ranks (the HNP and the Conservative Party) which agreed on the "no" vote, but were contestants in Middelburg and failed to form a common front; also the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) which favored the "no" vote for entirely different reasons, but had an entourage of newspapers some of which favored the "yes" vote, some the "no" vote and still others saying that they would stay out of the voting. This situation cost the "no" voters a great deal of support.

Had the HNP and the Conservative Party (KP) formed a common front, as the HNP tried to do--but failed, then the results would have been very unfavorable for the Nationalist Party. Moreover, if the PFP had been on the side of the "yes" vote, where it really belonged because of the NP's shift to the left, then the "no" vote would have been stronger by thousands of votes.

The Middelburg interim elections demonstrated that whenever the voters had to make a choice between the NP and the Afrikaner managed opposition the majority of them voted against the NP. The inference from this is clear: The referendum vote was not an indication of support for the NP.

The result of the referendum must be viewed in the same light as the result of the general election of 1977--a false reflection of political inclinations. Quite possibly incalculable and unpredictable events, like those in the aftermath of the 1977 NP triumph, will also end up attending this kind of misrepresented majority. There are many sparks and smoldering fires.

First of all there is the referendum to be held among the coloreds and the Indians. The Rev Hendrickse will have to fight against the coalition of Dr Boesak and David Curry. Both sides will be pressing for the admission of the blacks into the constitutional setup. One side will be backed by the PFP and the other by the NP. Moreover the liberal wing of the NP will be closer to the PFP and Dr Boesak than to the Rev Hendrickse.

The things that are left to be seen are the activities and the pronouncements that are going to be made in the referendum campaign, but many of the "yes" voters will probably hold their breath in fright.

The constitutional position of the blacks will be coming before the government's agenda immediately. The pressure from the money bosses who voted "yes," the U.S. influence, the alliance with the NRP [New Republic Party], the liberal outer circle of professors, theologians and journalists who support the NP will again be forcing the NP into a tension of discord. The logic of its own policy of abandoning discrimination and of a multiracial government will be compelling it to a closer affiliation of the urban blacks with the whites, coloreds and Indians. This is something which will probably displease many NP supporters, especially in light of NP assurances to the contrary given during the referendum campaign.

Moreover there continue to be flashes of dissention and conflicting ambitions within the NP's inner circles. Mr P.W. Botha and Chris Heunis are no longer in tune with each other and this can trigger a whole series of events. During the referendum campaign Pik Botha overshadowed F.W. de Klerk and became a threat to De Klerk's leadership in Transvaal, something which could complicate matters with respect to the unity of the Nationalist Party. Now apparently Alwyn Scalebusch wants to get back into politics and this is going to be at the expense of somebody--possibly Dr Nak van der Merwe.

The NRP will have to be recompensed for its support in the referendum and most likely Mr Vause Raw will be brought into the Cabinet as a first step in a unification of the NP and the NRP--a way of resurrecting the United Party (VP) on the grave of the Nationalist Party. Usually a merger of this sort has very traumatic effects, because former enemies would of necessity have to be favored over long time faithful partisans and in such a coalition this would promote anything but solidarity.

For a brief initial period the road for the NP might appear to be a smooth one, but sharp turns are pretty close by and the faster these turns are taken the more will be thrown off the wagon.

Now for quite a while the NRP has had no right to exist, because it has been pushed aside from its political basis of racial integration and racial federation by the NP. The very fact that a party which has been termed "old and decrepit" could so suddenly attain such an exaggerated importance as a result of NP manipulation is a sign of a confused and degenerate policy on the part of the NP itself.

The PFP will have some qualms, because of its having been left in the lurch by many supporters, by its financial benefactors among the Hoggenheimers and by a great many of those who write articles for the English language newspapers.

A faction of the PFP under the leadership of Harry Schwarz will be favoring the liberal wing of the NP and the other, under the leadership of Dr Alex Borrairie, will be favoring a closer association with the policy of the blacks. It is possible that a small faction of the PFP will go over to the NP, but the other elements will be functioning in Parliament as an extension of the policy of the blacks and therefore they will also become involved in the coloreds opposition to the Reverend Hendrickse.

As for the Conservative Party it must be said in no uncertain terms that the refusal on the part of its leaders to collaborate in the referendum by holding joint meetings and to desist from the infighting in the Middelburg elections turned out to be a lamentable blunder. There had never been a better occasion for uniting in a common front in the interest of the country. The KP missed that opportunity as a result of the delusion that it had to give priority to the Middelburg provincial interim elections, because that would have put it in a position to defeat the Nationalist Party without the help of the HNP and then to proceed to ignore the HNP itself. This sort of approach on the part of the KP's leadership was not merely selfish, but when you come to think of it, very shortsighted as well. This is because the Nationalist Party victory proved that the HNP and the KP would have given up nothing at all if they both had withdrawn from the election as the HNP had proposed.

Checkmated were also the KP's high expectations that the "no" votes would have prevailed without the collaboration of the KP and HNP and would therefore have put the KP on the road of power assumption. But a matter that cuts deeply is the fact that the KP had its origin in the very struggle about the constitutional question.

The thing that befalls the KP most of all is the fact that when it was formed it naturally did so in opposition to the HNP and in particular with an effort at coaxing HNP supporters away from their party with the argument that the KP stood as the winning party; but after some efforts not even the swallows of Waterberg were instrumental in creating a summer for the KP. The 2 November 1983 results evidently put an end to the KP's argument that it stood as the winning party.

As far as organization is concerned, in many of the constituencies where the KP applied to act as the referendum agent and did obtain the agentship, it proved to be no match for the others in every respect. As an example, in Pretoria-West they were never able to man two of the five voting booths effectively and HNP had to step in to manage the situation.

It is to be hoped that as a result of the lessons of the past 2 months the KP leadership will be moving toward greater realism. One of the obsessions from which it must free itself is that the HNP must (and can) be destroyed. In addition KP leaders will have to extricate themselves from the unmannerly situation in which we find them fighting NP policy, which is an extension of Mr Vorster's policy, while they are still hanging on to the latter's policy.

Broederbond agitation will also be playing a meaningful role in the relations between the NP, KP and HNP. KP leaders are still holding a place within the Broederbond, even though through its Executive Board the Broederbond is committed to support the NP's constitutional plan. For that reason the KP leaders' moral situation is being put to a serious test.

What makes this even worse is the fact that Dr A.P. Treurnicht was the Broederbond chairman who in 1972 expelled AB [Afrikaner Broederbond] members on false pretexts, simply because they were opposing the Nationalist Party. On the basis of this Dr Treurnicht should have already resigned from the Broederbond on moral grounds or at least he should not have any objections if he were expelled on just as false grounds as those on which he had collaborated with the suspension of HNP members.

To start with the KP will now have to deal with hard political facts and it is to be hoped that it will ponder over the errors that have been made in the past 2 years, errors which have led to greater divisiveness and disruption instead of new unity in opposing the Nationalist Party.

The HNP is still willing to talk with the KP on the matter of collaboration and as in the previous discussions the HNP's viewpoint has been: First of all we must create and utilize opportunities for joint action so that there can come about a detente in our relations and we can then lay the basis for a spontaneous collaboration--something which has been lacking in the KP's delegation. Secondly, there should be penetrating and energetic discussions over policy, because there can be no initial collaboration unless we start from there.

In the meantime if interim elections come up and the KP presents candidates, the HNP will be treating the KP as a usual political opponent and rate it on its policy, the policy credibility of its leaders and their ability in judgment, as any party must expect to be rated by its opponent.

The HNP is proceeding onward with even stronger faith in the righteousness of its cause. It is not ushering itself in with the claim of being "the winning party," but appeals to its own principles and asks for dedication and sacrifice at a time of spiritual crisis for our nation. There is no

higher task for a political party than to fight against preventable evil and to move a nation to make sacrifices for the sake of what it has achieved and what has been done in the crucible of history. At the same time this is also the way to lasting victory.

Above all it will be necessary to fight against the new face of the Nationalist Party, with its allies in the money power and its misuse of government authority, through a stronger and closer knit organization. We must create a loyalty which is impervious to the propaganda of those in power and do so through a common bond between comrades in struggle. It is the minority which treads the road of faith that makes the history of a nation and out of the ruins of defeat always recovers the principles which are worth fighting and dying for, namely: God, fatherland and freedom.

The constitutional setup will be built from the ground up with a great deal of difficulty and perhaps never, but if it does come to pass it will be attended by jolts and bumps and it will be stumbling from crisis to crisis.

The short circuiting may come unexpectedly even before a multiracial government is thrust upon South Africa.

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CSO: 3401/25

NEW CONSTITUTION MAY SPLIT RANKS OF AFRIKANER BROEDERBOND

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 16 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] A fierce fight is raging within the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) and within the next few months this can spill over to cultural organizations such as FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations] and the churches and could have a far reaching effect on party politics.

Confidential information indicates that opponents of the government who are members of the Broederbond are now engaged in widespread activities aimed at large scale resignation of conservatives from this organization.

The most recent events are the result of the recent shocking resignation of Prof Carel Boshoff as a member of the Broederbond. Professor Boshoff resigned in protest against the decision of the Executive Board to support the government's planned constitution. In July of this year he was relieved of his position as chairman of the Executive Board and replaced by Prof Piet de Lange, an outspoken supporter of the government.

Within the Broederbond opponents of the government decided on the present plan of action following a previous decision of accepting a motion of no-confidence in Professor De Lange. But an appropriate opportunity for this failed to materialize.

Problems are now being experienced in persuading a sufficient number of Broederbond members to take part in a large scale resignation. This is due mostly to the fact that some government officials are hesitant about taking such a step out of fear that their advancement will be endangered.

The turbulence in the Broederbond has been heightened by events in the Ruiterswag (Knights Guard). Whereas members of the Ruiterswag are normally admitted into the Broederbond when they reach the age of 35, during the past several months there have been several instances where this has failed to take place. Usually these instances have involved persons who are outspoken opponents of the government. This has resulted in heightened tension among supporters and opponents of the government in both organizations.

Supporters of the Conservative Party (KP) who are also members of the Broederbond are now realizing that it is no longer possible to take over control of the organization. The Executive Board's decision to give its

support to the constitution is viewed as a clear indication of a "purification process" aimed at putting the Broederbond completely at the service of the Nationalist Party once again. The Broederbond has been greatly weakened as a result of the establishment of the KP and the divisiveness that resulted subsequently.

One of the central figures of the present drama is Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the KP and former chairman of the Executive Board. At the time of printing of this article Dr Treurnicht was still a member of the Broederbond, even though more than a year ago he had warned that the organization's subscription to the government's constitution would have led to a split. Although the speculation was that the KP leader would possibly have followed Professor Boshoff's example, on the eve of the referendum all he did was to appeal to the Broederbond members to vote against the constitution.

Dr Treurnicht's apparent hesitation in resigning was seen in Reconstituted Nationalist Party (HNP) circles as an unwillingness to give up what he regards as his power base in politics. However, it is expected that a great deal of pressure will be put upon him by people in the KP's leadership hierarchy who are not members of the Broederbond. It is being said that the continued membership in the Broederbond on the part of Dr Treurnicht and other KP leading figures is putting them in a morally untenable situation.

Present developments in the Broederbond could primarily have an important influence in its relations with the FAK.

While the Executive Board of the Broederbond consist exclusively of members of the Nationalist Party the main directorate of FAK is strongly conservative. Of the elected members of the main directorate only Prof Gawie Cillie is a supporter of the Nationalist Party. The deputy chairman, Prof Marius Swart, Prof P.G. Nel, Rev C.L. (Mossie) van den Berg and Prof J.C. Lombard are all supporters of the KP, while the viewpoint of Prof Carel Boshoff is well known. The party affiliation of Mr Hendrik Sloet, the other elected member--if he has any affiliation--is a well kept secret. Counting among the co-opted members of the FAK's main directorate are Prof Piet de Lange (ex officio chairman of the Broederbond) and Prof Jannie Pieterse, chief secretary of the Transvaal Nationalist Party and a member of the Broederbond Executive Board.

Defeat

In July of this year the Nationalist Party suffered a telling defeat when Professor Pieterse and another strong supporter of the Nationalist Party, Dr Ritsema de la Bat, were defeated by Professors Boshoff and Lombard in a main directorate election.

Thus, while the Broederbond Executive Board consists exclusively of Nationalist Party supporters, the main directorate of the FAK is mostly conservatively oriented. The chief secretary of FAK, Dr A.M. van den Berg,

is believed to be even more conservative than Mr Naude Botha, the chief secretary of the Broederbond, who is a strong supporter of the Nationalist Party. The FAK, which is controlled by the Broederbond is housed in the same building as the Broederbond in Auckland Park, Johannesburg.

Reverberations

In political circles there is no doubt that the present turbulence in and around the Broederbond will also have reverberations in three Afrikaner sister churches. It is estimated that about 60 percent of the preachers of the biggest of these churches, the Dutch Reformed Church, are members of the Broederbond, while a large portion of the Reformed and Reconstituted Churches are also members of the Afrikaner Broederbond. A possible split in the Broederbond will probably induce a great number of these preachers to quit the organization.

7964

CSO: 3401/25

REFERENDUM AND URBAN BLACKS, DELIBERATIONS, BUTHELEZI, DISCUSSED

Constitutional Future of Urban Blacks

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 16 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Now the Blacks"]

[Text] Faithful to the assurances already given before the referendum, the government is now beginning to give attention to the constitutional future of the blacks living outside the national states.

According to newspaper reports, which were later denied by government spokesmen, a forum is being planned for conducting negotiations with the blacks on this matter. According to these reports black leaders who are not members of government structures will also be invited to participate in these negotiations.

In spite of these denials the government, as a result of its broad ideological course, has no other choice but to deliberate with the Motlanas and the Tutus over the future of the blacks in white areas. Such deliberations could have been prevented only if the government had remained true to the principle that blacks must exercise their political rights within their historical heartlands.

This traditional Nationalist Party point of policy was, however, thrown to the wind when the government recognized the permanence of blacks in white regions and even established a cabinet committee for studying these blacks constitutional future. By so doing it was clearly inferred that the future of these blacks no longer rests upon the national states and that another final destination is applicable to them.

It does not take a prophet to predict that the government will continue to assure white voters that the blacks will not be included in the planned constitutional setup. But here the counterquestion suddenly comes up: Where else? Where will the urban blacks finally exercise their political rights if, by being recognized as permanent inhabitants of white regions, the door for political self determination in the national states is closed to them?

It is this very lack of options, through the instrumentality of the government itself, which will lead to unrestrainable growing pressure for the political accommodation of blacks within white regions. This pressure will not be coming only from black leaders with whom there will be negotiations in the months ahead, but also from the government's new allies in the planned multiracial Parliament--the coloreds and the Indians.

Whether at this moment the government expressly intends to include the blacks in the planned constitutional set up, does not actually matter. On the question of the urban blacks, by its actions of past years, the government has cornered itself to such an extent that in the end it will not have a chance to extricate itself. Moreover, its present actions are simply strengthening the impression among non-white leaders that the government can be pressured into a position where it will have to give in to their demands.

The expectation is that ultimately the government will be coming up with a complicated system, something like the planned constitution. Of course great care will be taken to see to it that white voters will not realize that earlier assurances have been broken.

A great point of legality in politics remains as valid as ever: People want to exercise their political rights where they live. There are no political bluffs or constitutional gimmicks that can induce these people to give up their demands.

Therefore the call to white South Africa is still to form a white majority in their own fatherland if white South Africans want to retain their political power. The game which the government is now playing is not only one of escape thinking, but a very dangerous one as well.

Desirability of Calm Deliberations

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 13 Nov 83 p 14

[Text] We want to agree with the words expressed by Minister Chris Heunis [Constitutional Development] this week which came down to a warning that the road to reform with respect to the blacks is a long one.

There are people who mean well in wanting to drive this fact home and there are also bad intentioned groups who purposely fan the fire so as to make the pot boil over.

It is not a case of us wanting to smooth over the urgency of this matter. This remains the most important political problem which must be resolved in no longer than a decade.

Immediate initial results are preferable, even before the election or referendum among coloreds and Indians, because this can promote the confidence of these communities with respect to the new order.

But the preliminary work is time consuming, because the one great principle is that a far reaching deliberation between the government and black leaders is the only defensible method.

No "blue prints," no unilateral procedures and measures; but the patient way of holding indabas (counsels) which take hours, days, months--until things mature.

Deliberation has many facets: It requires completely attentive listening to black frustrations, anxieties and aspirations; mutually complete freedom of expression, winning back or strengthening of trust in each other's bona fide, clear understanding of each other's viewpoints, identification of agreements and differences, persuading and stipulating with compromise models, formulation of objectives--and then starting all over with subsequent rounds.

The entire question of black political development has also many facets such as an independent government establishment, services collaboration, local government and a general interconnection of interests at a regional and national level.

All of this cannot be worked out in a jiffy, especially if there is still conflict and profound difference of opinion between the participating groups and the irreconcilable elements are strongly organized.

With all of this as a background RAPPORT wants to put emphasis on the following things:

That all those concerned exercise a consultative attitude. In the past there have been too many discouraging incidents and rumors speaking to the contrary.

Consultations must cover a wide range of things. The entire spectrum of black leaders at all levels and of different persuasions must get involved.

Fixed agendas and later permanent structures must be set up so that it can be seen and heard that deliberations are proceeding on full swing. A sustained tempo is important.

Interim results, such as statements of intention, for example, will help to clear the air.

Buthlezi's Attitude Noted

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 15 Nov 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Buthlezi"]

[Text] The promise on the part of Chief Gatsha Buthlezi that he will not pursue the "no" campaign on the referendum among the coloreds and Indians is to be welcomed. His viewpoint against violence and withdrawal of investments also appears to be realistic.

However, with respect to the relations between the South African Government and the leader of the largest black group in the country the Zulu leader must practice a self examination. Whether he means it or not, some of his views are being taken as threats in white, colored and Indian circles. His sensitiveness to criticism and his periodic sharp language use are damaging his image in these communities.

But in the change of political style, required by the new constitutional course of the government, black perceptions of exclusion and disillusion must also be taken into account.

Chief Buthelezi is leading a proud people and the barrage aimed at him from conservatives and radicals is creating distinct problems. There are also wounds resulting from the clumsy handling of the Ingwavuma question.

The prime minister has just committed himself again to an evolutionary reform with stability. A substantial majority of whites are in agreement with that.

It would be a good thing if Chief Buthelezi, who is leading a strong Inkatha movement, were to think these things over: Provide an input about black political development to the Cabinet Committee and also have Inkatha take part in the new local government system for blacks. This would contribute much in restoring good relations.

7964

CSO: 3401/25

COMMENTARY ON ALLEGED COUP IN LESOTHO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Turmoil"]

[Text] **WHEN one looks at the coup scare in Lesotho one might be tempted to ignore the fact that southern Africa is in the throes of a conflict situation.**

The alarm has been raised in the tiny kingdom of Lesotho. The 1 500 strong Mounted Police is on full alert for mercenaries poised to stage a coup aimed at ousting the Government of Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan. This plot has been uncovered by Lesotho's secret agents. An appeal has been made to South Africa to stop the invasion since the mercenaries are based in South Africa.

Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, has also dispatched messages to friendly governments and the United Nations. He was not sure whether Lesotho could repel what he called "an all-out attack" if its international appeals were ignored.

"We are not really that big," said Mr Sixishe. After-all, Lesotho is an impoverished enclave of 1,2-million people, and is surrounded by South Africa, and was unable to prevent a South African commando attack last December on alleged South African nationalist guerrilla housed in Maseru.

What should then be deduced. Panic? Alarm? Or plain disdain for totalitarian governments?

Our emotions are in disarray. Is it that Lesotho is feeling the squeeze on it by South Africa? Can we believe that all is normal between Lesotho nationals and that the only upheaval can be sprung from South Africa?

We would hate to speculate. But we do believe that the coup attempt alleged by Lesotho has so many connotations.

These are our assumptions.

We believe that the Lesotho Liberation Army struggle is reaching climactic proportions.

We fear that it might well be the perfect excuse to justify the repression of democratic rights by the Ntsu Mokhetle factions. We do not know for sure.

On the other hand, it might be that Lesotho's problems are so manifold that it has become paranoid about its safety. The finger is also pointing, accusingly so, at South Africa as a force that destabilises neighbouring states.

But then, it is also pointing at what happens when a country refuses to acknowledge the rights of citizens to say what they want to say. That country becomes locked in uncertainty, always striking, if it has any advantage, at shadows. Such a country cannot enjoy the passion of relaxation. The joy of knowing

there will be a tomorrow — for everyone.

It could well be that Lesotho is really in bad shape. What we do not know though is whether Lesotho has really come to terms with itself. We do appreciate that it is landlocked and that it has been forced by simple

geographics, to ask ANC refugees to find themselves another country.

But until individual rights are not tampered with, the region of southern Africa will remain in the grip of a conflict situation.

The story of the alleged coup in Lesotho has the ring of truth to it.

CSO: 3400/421

FRENCH MILITARY 'INTERVENTION' IN ANGOLAN WAR HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Non!"]

[Text] THE FRENCH SOCIALIST Government of Mr Mitterrand is becoming nastier by the day.

It pulled out of the Western contact group which has been trying to negotiate a settlement in South West Africa.

Attempts were made to explain this away by suggesting that France wasn't actually withdrawing from the group, but was just not attending any meetings.

Not that any had been planned at this point.

From the publicly stated views of the French Foreign Minister, Mr Cheysson, it is clear that France is acting this way because it is pro-Swapo, pro-Angola and anti-South Africa.

In fact, Mr Cheysson is so biased he makes us sick.

To confirm France's prejudiced viewpoint, the French Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil, has told the Security Council that France is "resolutely on Angola's side".

He condemned the "occupation" of Angola's territory and called on South Africa to pull its troops out of Angola and avoid an escalation of violence in the area.

He was supporting a resolution condemning the presence of South African troops in Angola, introduced by that one-party, Marxist dictatorship-in-the-making, Zimbabwe.

The very same Zimbabwe which refused to support a resolution in the Security Council condemning the shooting down by Russia of a South Korean airliner and which opposed America's invasion of Grenada.

Sadly, the resolution was accepted not only by France, but by Britain, which says something

for the Thatcher Government's growing bias as well.

The resolution demanded that South Africa unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Angola and cease all violations against that country.

It also condemned South Africa's "continued military occupation" of southern parts of Angola and said this endangered international peace and security.

The resolution was passed by 14 votes to none against — with only one abstention, that of America, which said it did not want to take any action that might endanger international peace and security.

The resolution was sponsored by Angola, Botswana (a neighbour which has no cause to show any hostility towards South Africa), Guyana (Marxist dictatorship), Jordan, Malta, Nicaragua (which the Americans are trying to sort out), Nigeria, Pakistan (a military dictatorship), Tanzania (bankrupt like most African States), Togo, Zaire (which gets help from this country from time to time), Zambia (which couldn't exist without our railways to take its ores to the coast) and Zimbabwe.

Nice bunch. But it is France which draws our greatest censure.

As an ex-colonial power in Africa, it should know better than to form unholy alliances with countries like Angola.

It should know better than to adopt an anti-White South Africa attitude in order to foster its business interests among the Blacks.

And it should know better, after its miserable involvement in Chad, than to get mixed up in Africa's conflicts.

But now comes news of France's intervention, militarily, in the Angolan civil war

France is reported to be supplying the Luanda Government with 37 formidable Dauphin gunship helicopters.

The French plan is for the Angolan army, and its Cuban allies, to beat back an expected Unita attack and save the MPLA regime.

The helicopters will be leased to Angola and will come straight from French Air Force stocks.

South Africans may turn the other cheek when they are insulted as racists by the French Government of Mr Mitterrand.

But they won't accept the Mitterrand Government's open hostility and military backing of country's in the subcontinent like Angola. They do have ways in which they can retaliate.

CSO: 3400/421

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER DISCUSSES WITHDRAWAL OFFER, ANGOLAN RESPONSE

ME201630 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Dec 83 p 10

[Editorial: "More To Gain Than To Lose"]

[Text] The rejection by Angola of South Africa's offer to "disengage" from cross-border operations against SWAPO insurgents in Angola in return for an Angolan undertaking not to "exploit the resulting situation"--and to prevent SWAPO from doing so--is predictable but regrettable.

In the atmosphere of mistrust generated by the war on both sides of the South West African-Angolan border--dramatised by South African military "search and destroy" operations in Angola--it was hardly surprising that Angola should treat the offer sceptically. The more so as South Africa's offer came on the eve of a resolution before the United Nations Security Council, calling on South Africa to withdraw its forces from Angola and to pay reparations to Angola. The resolution was prompted by the alleged presence of four South African armed columns in south-western Angola.

In that context Pretoria's offer was seen from Luanda as an attempt to pre-empt the Security Council debate, or even--as some observers have said--to maneuver Angola into the position of being seen as obstructionist while South Africa prepared to launch another pre-emptive raid into Angola to forestall SWAPO cross-border raids in South West Africa.

But these fears and suspicions should be balanced against the probable role of the United States in encouraging Pretoria's offer. The offer came, it should be recalled, after a recent meeting in Rome between the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker.

However cynical Third World countries might be about the U.S., there would be little to gain for Washington if it encouraged Pretoria to make a peace gesture as a ploy to disarm its opponents in the UN and to lure the Angolan regime into a false sense of security. The U.S. is committed to securing a genuine settlement of the South West Africa dispute and to fulfillment of its sine quo non [as published]: withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. With next year's presidential election looming, the Reagan administration needs success.

Then, too, it should be remembered that the idea of a demilitarized zone along the SWA-Angolan frontier and of a pull-back of forces on both sides is not an entirely new concept. It was a major discussion point at bilateral talks between South Africa and Angola about a year ago. Thus it cannot be construed simply as a devious plot speedily hatched up as a cover for more sinister aims.

All factors considered, Angola should accept South Africa's offer at face value. At the least (from its perspective) it will make it difficult for South Africa to launch the feared punitive raid.

For our part, we believe that such a truce could contribute to the restoration of trust in the region and, ultimately and hopefully, to settlement of its continuing and dangerous strife. That alone makes it worthy of support.

CSO: 3400/399

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW BLACK MINERS' GROUP FORMED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers is to set up a separate association for black surface officials on mines, a move which could bring it into conflict with the established Mine Surface Officials' Association (MSOA).

The decision was taken at the NUM's annual conference on Saturday night, which noted that membership of "certain unions" who have only recently opened their doors to all races was "not to the total benefit" of black mine officials.

The NUM, which represents 55 000 black mineworkers, claims to have already recruited a number of surface officials, who are to form themselves into the Black Mine Surface Officials' Association (BMSOA).

The 15 000-strong multiracial MSOA has in the past held that it has a closed shop agreement with the Chamber of Mines, which would prevent surface officials from joining other unions.

It is also at present in dispute with the chamber over the alleged appointment of blacks to jobs previously held by whites without consulting the MSOA.

The MSOA, an affiliate of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa), was the proposer of a controversial resolution at the Tucsa conference in September calling on the Government to outlaw unregistered trade unions. The NUM is unregistered.

In 1969 the Chamber of Mines signed a closed shop agreement with the MSOA, But there is doubt whether this covers blacks as well.

Mr Johan Liebenberg, industrial relations adviser to the Chamber of Mines, said yesterday that the chamber did not regard the existing closed shop agreement as automatically governing blacks and coloureds.

He said the implications of the NUM's decision to set up the BMSOA were being studied by the chamber and they could not comment further at this stage.

CSO: 3400/421

TEXTILE UNION BLOCKED FROM NATAL COUNCIL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

THE National Union of Textile Workers, affiliated to the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu), has applied to join an official industrial council in the Natal clothing industry — but says its application has been blocked by a union affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

The union has appealed to the Minister of Manpower against the blocking move and may take the matter to the industrial court.

Earlier this year, NUTW joined the industrial council in the Transvaal knitting industry — after its application to join that council had also been blocked by Tucsa unions.

NUTW threatened industrial court action to win a place on the council and, in a settlement of the dispute, it was eventually awarded two seats on it.

The application to join the Natal clothing council is seen as significant as it heralds an attempt by Fosatu to establish a presence in the clothing industry proper, which has long been a stronghold of Tucsa unions.

Various Tucsa unions have, through industrial council membership, negotiated closed shop clauses with employers which force workers to belong to them.

The move is also a continuation of a trend whereby

some Fosatu unions, who initially opposed joining councils, have been prepared to join them under certain conditions.

An NUTW spokesman said yesterday that the union had recruited most workers in a Pinetown clothing plant near the complex of mills owned by the Frame textile group.

On the strength of this, NUTW applied to join the council, he said.

The spokesman added that NUTW had "substantial" membership in clothing plants in the Hammarisdale area of Natal, but added that Hammarisdale was not covered by the industrial council agreement.

Labour law allows unions already on a council to block the applications of new unions who wish to join councils.

NUTW's spokesman said the Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal) had vetoed its application to join the council and the union was now forced to appeal against this decision.

Its application to join the Transvaal knitting council was blocked by Tucsa's Garment Workers Union and National Union of Clothing Workers.

The general secretary of the Natal garment union, Mr F Hansa, was not available for comment yesterday.

FORMATION OF NEW GIANT COMPANY EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 83 p 6

[Editorial: "New Giant"]

[Text] THE big get bigger by the day and the little man can only shake his head in wonder. The latest creation of a giant company is by Anglo American Corporation, Barclays National Bank and Southern Life Association. They are merging Southern Life with Anglo American Life Assurance to form a R3,5-billion life assurance company topped only by the Cape giants, Old Mutual and Sanlam. But whereas Old Mutual and Sanlam are owned by their policyholders, the new Southern Life will be owned by its shareholders. Chief of these will be Anglo American, with 40 percent of the shares. Not a controlling interest — at least on paper. But then Anglo American is the biggest single local shareholder in Barclays National Bank, which will have 30 percent of the new Southern Life. And this shareholding in the bank gives Anglo still more clout in the new company. Anglo American is the country's biggest conglomerate. Before the present insurance merger plan, it controlled a string of listed companies which between them represented no less than 56 percent of the R90 000-million value of all Johannesburg Stock Exchange shares. Together with JCI and Liberty Life, Anglo this year bought 52 percent of the Premier Group and, through this deal, has virtually palmed South African Breweries. And this year's acquisitions and mergers will not be the end of it, as Anglo has the resources to expand even further. Like other huge conglomerates, it will argue that being big is not being bad, and that as long as it does not abuse its power, there can be no argument against its having such a huge slice of the economy.

However, there are economists who will argue the contrary, seeing such concentration of economic power as being neither desirable in the national interest nor in terms of the free enterprise system we are supposed to be upholding.

Barclays National Bank will argue that there are precedents for banks becoming involved in insurance companies.

Standard Bank has links with Liberty Life and Nedbank with Old Mutual.

It will, no doubt, be profitable for shareholders to have Barclays involved in insurance, too.

However, insurance companies are among the biggest investors in property and businesses in the country, building up portfolios with the huge amounts they receive from life and other insurers.

Companies like Sanlam, which controls 9,4 percent of the share value on the Stock Exchange, Liberty, which has 1,1 percent, and Old Mutual, which has 0,8 percent, have a growing economic power outside the insurance field.

When banks get together with insurance companies (and with building societies), they add to the concentration of economic power in fewer and fewer hands.

That, surely, is unhealthy.

As for banks involved in insurance giving clients greater service, the answer is that they cut down the ability of independent brokers to compete and limit the free competition they are supposed to support.

In September Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, ordered the Competition Board to investigate conglomerates and the concentration of economic power in South Africa.

He said at the time that the Government was considering new measures to control corporate mergers and interlocking business interests.

Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, declared that over-concentration of economic activity and power in the hands of a few large companies was not in the interests of South Africa or the private sector.

It is the very same government that has now given the nod to the present merger of Southern Life and Anglo American Life and the formation of the new insurance giant.

It doesn't make much sense to condemn the over-concentration of economic power and at the same approve it.

CSO: 3400/421

EXPANSION OF PORT ELIZABETH HARBOR NOTED

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 10 Dec 83 p 2

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH's harbour is expanding its sphere of influence at the expense of both East London and Cape Town, according to a report just released by the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research.

The publication, says the institute, represents the first report of a special series "which focuses primarily on the hinterland of Port Elizabeth".

"The main objective of this pilot survey was to delimit the primary (undisputed) and secondary (competitive) spheres of influence of the port city with due regard especially to the commercial interests and competitive functions of the neighbouring cities of Cape Town and East London."

As such the following factors were examined

- Physical-geographical conditions
- The potential of the commodity hinterlands
- The needs of the population
- The general infrastructure (including the efficiency of transportation systems)
- The present division of administrative or magisterial units

The extensive hinterland survey includes and critically examines the proposed functional regions

outlined in the Government's decentralisation policy as well as proposals for industrial development

Understandably the Cape South Coast region receives special attention as an intermediate subregion, and the distributive function of the secondary port of Mossel Bay within the mutual competitive zone of Port Elizabeth and Cape Town is also analysed

The report notes that although Cape Town still predominates in the Cape South Coast region, Port Elizabeth has extended its regional sphere of influence in the central and north-western Cape Province at the expense of the Mother City.

"Since the establishment of Ciskei as an independent state, and the realisation of an absolute political division by way of its western boundary, the character of the competitive zone between Port Elizabeth and East London has changed considerably in favour of Port Elizabeth.

"The increased domination of Port Elizabeth in the north-eastern Cape and the south-western Orange Free State has also had a detrimental effect on East London.

"However, it is imperative that East London, with vested rights and interests in the Border region, should seize the opportunity to-

wards greater regional co-operation and development within its primary hinterland, an area which includes both Ciskei and two-thirds of Transkei and is characterised by a high population density and productive potential."

The report notes that while port competition in the western zone remains with Cape Town only, and the eastern sector competition is with East London in particular, the competitive position in the northern interior is of a more complex nature

"Not only are all the ports involved, but the regional and national interests of the major inland centres may have a profound influence on the overall transportation patterns and processes, especially with regard to the distribution of locally manufactured goods.

This results in a series of complex and overlapping spheres of influence which are not easily defined

"For the first time a well-defined map of the primary hinterland of Port Elizabeth is offered which may serve as a regional framework for progressive and searching analysis by the Institute for Planning Research and the associated departments of UPE within the proposed Region D — the East Cape region."

BOREHOLE DRILL TO EASE TRANSKEI DROUGHT

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] **AS MANY as 300 000 rural people could benefit from a new borehole drilling project, largely sponsored by the mining industry, due to start in Transkei early next year.**

The Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Edward Boo, and Mr Norman Holford, Director of Relief and Rehabilitation for World Vision of Southern Africa, recently signed an agreement in Umtata that will set this vital project in motion.

Free

In terms of the agreement, a truck-mounted borehole drilling rig, among the most modern in the world and costing R450 000, will be provided free of charge for a year on a loan basis to the Transkei Government.

It will drill and equip boreholes to counteract

the drought in the short-term and to improve the quality of life for thousands of people in the long-term.

The project was made possible by The Employment Bureau of Africa Limited (TEBA), the black labour employment arm of the Chamber of Mines.

This is part of Teba's special southern Africa drought relief effort, totalling R3,8 million, announced earlier this year by the President of the Chamber of Mines.

Together Teba and World Vision, an international Christian welfare organisation, are working on several important schemes in Transkei which will help to prevent a repeat in the future of this year's dreadful toll of crops and animals.

Dr Oluf Martiny, Teba's Medical Adviser and co-ordinator of its

drought relief programme throughout Southern Africa, said:

"Teba is extremely concerned about the difficulties and hardships of the rural people of Transkei which have been highlighted by the drought of 1982-3.

"Our company feels a great responsibility towards the people of this country from which we employ more than 100 000 mineworkers a year.

"Despite the rains in Transkei during recent weeks there is a great need for adequate pure water supplies both to create a basic infrastructure in the rural areas and to improve the quality of life of the people there.

"This expanded new borehole drilling project will result in better health for the people, a better supply of water for both

man and beast, and the development of vegetable gardens to counter the effects of future bad rainy seasons.

"So we look at this project as having both long-term and short-term effects of great significance."

In co-operation with World Vision, which has this year put about R1 million of donors' money into action against the drought throughout Southern Africa, Teba has also provided:

- R150 000 towards re-equipping damaged boreholes and windmills in Transkei.

- R200 000 throughout Southern Africa for the construction of ferro-cement tanks to collect water from schools, churches and other public buildings, as well as the protection of natural springs.

UPGRADING OF LICHTENBURG CEMENT PLANT PLANNED

Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 6 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text]

IN A move that bodes well for the future of the cement industry, Blue Circle has awarded a R50-million contract to Polysius Ltd to upgrade facilities at its Lichtenburg plant.

Production capacity will be increased from 450 000t to over 1 000 000t a year when the expansion programme is completed.

This boost to production is being planned in order to meet the sharp increase in cement consumption which is expected when the economy picks up.

A company spokesman tells *Industrial Week* that the present capacity of the factory is more than ample to cater for present needs which is continuing at high levels despite the recession.

Most of the R50-million is to be spent on upgrading Lichtenburg's number 6 kiln which was originally designed to allow for this.

The company expects the project to be finished in record time with the kiln coming into full operation by April, 1984.

Blue Circle has also announced that a new

cement packing and despatch operation at Lichtenburg was recently completed at a cost of R15-million.

The new facility — civils by S M Goldstein and mechanicals by Babcock — was constructed in order to improve customer service and is open 24 hours a day, Mondays to Fridays.

Since the plant has come into operation, the turn around time for trucks and tankers has speeded up with the volume of cement despatched by road more than doubling.

Work has also started on improving despatch facilities at the company's Whites factory in the Orange Free State, which is expected to be completed by the year end.

It is planned to carry out similar improvements at Blue Circle's depot located at Industria, west of Johannesburg, early in 1984.

The moves augur well for the construction industry and expresses the company's confidence in the future of SA, the spokesman says.

NEW LIME FACTORY OPENS AT OUPLAAS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 83 p 27

[Text]

A R42-million capital expenditure programme has reached a successful conclusion with the commissioning of the new rotary kiln at Ouplaas, one of the Union Lime factories in the northern Cape.

Union Lime is an operation in the Industrial Division of Anglo-Alpha, the cement, lime stone and industrial minerals group which is firmly committed to providing adequate, modern productive capacity to satisfy market demand for all of its products.

The new kiln and associated plant, such as the preheater and the precipitator, consumed about R30-million of the recent capital expenditure at Ouplaas. Some R12-million was devoted to extensions and mobile plant replacements in the lime-stone quarry.

Designated Kiln 7, the new plant has increased the productive capacity of burnt lime at Ouplaas by 314 000 tons a year.

There are six other kilns at the factory, including two rotary types and four Bechenback vertical kilns.

Mr Johan Pretorius, managing director of Union Lime and deputy managing director of Anglo-Alpha, says the completion of Kiln 7 reflects Union Lime's undertaking to ensure consistent quality of product, operating efficiency and reliability of supply to customers.

Commenting on the fact that the market for lime has been depressed during the recession, Mr Pretorius says that the establishment of new plant in the lime industry is a long-term investment related to future market growth.

"A lime factory — or a major factory extension, such as a rotary kiln with preheater — takes years to plan and commission", he says.

"The market is not as high right now as it was when we decided to put in Kiln 7 at Ouplaas, but having started with construction when the downturn came into effect, it would have been more costly in the long run if we had deferred the project for a year or so.

"At present we have + 70 percent spare lime production capacity. This means Union Lime will be able to shut down some of the less efficient kilns."

Meanwhile, the new kiln would produce lime of consistent high quality and should the market pick up dramatically, "we can readily recommission moth balled kilns," he said.

BRICK SHORTAGES REACH ALARMING PROPORTIONS

Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text] **BRICK manufacturers will sacrifice their holiday period in an attempt to stave off disaster in the building industry as brick shortages reach alarming proportions.**

Corobrick, the world's largest brick producer, and several private manufacturers will fire all existing kilns, and bring others out of mothballs over the traditional December 15 — January 10 building holiday as bitterness over the shortages mounts.

Security guards will stand by at sites while builders are away to receive and protect special deliveries until the members complain bitterly that they can get no commitment in respect of deliveries," says Davis.

Bifsa was instrumental recently in influencing Government to open the doors to local firms to im-

port cement, which is in short supply. It is all for similar action on bricks.

According to Keith Nurcombe, national marketing director of Toncoro (which owns Corobrick, producer of half the country's face and stock bricks), good understanding has been built up with Bifsa, the MBA and most major builders who know their vibrant R5 800-million-a-year building industry gets back into full swing in January.

"There is growing bitterness over materials shortages at a time when building has already started its next upturn," says Lou Davis, executive director of the Building Industries Federation of SA (Bifsa).

Delays are considerable and already growing says Davis and Basie Pretorius, director of the Master Builders' Association, which recently completed a nationwide bricks shortages survey.

This ranges from three to 12 months for commons and some of our requirements and place accurate advanced orders

It is the numerous small builders who create a sudden "feast or

famine" situation and place ghost orders which confuse Corobrick, he says.

The firm's 50 days (300-million bricks) stockpile built up earlier this year has been wiped out and, Nurcombe says, to maintain such a stockpile throughout the year costs about R10-million.

"We've never seen anything like it. Many regular purchasers get scared and place ghost orders which they then reject later on. It's the smaller contractors in the homes sections who then find they may wait up to one year for bricks," says Nurcombe.

Some of Corobrick's factories which make special bricks are producing four times their normal quantity to meet the demand.

The big new Odendaarsrus factory, which mothballed its "A" plant shortly after coming on stream, has re-commissioned it. Additional shifts have been started there and many of its plants are being upgraded, particularly in the Western Cape where the shortage is most acute.

"Unlike the past two years, this year's traditional holiday is being ig-

nored by us and several other individual brickmakers. Bricks manufactured will be delivered on sites where builders have employed security guards to protect these supplies until building work resumes."

But Corobrick, which has increased clay brick production from 1 560-million to 2 000-million in three years, believes building is seeing a plateau, particularly in the homes section where loans from building societies are drying up fast.

The more recent demand for government buildings and mines planning for an upturn has been largely responsible for the recent big increase in demand for commons, says Nurcombe.

He is not optimistic about importing bricks to bridge the shortage gap. Some face bricks imported from the UK in 1981 are unsold as builders find them either unsuitable or cannot afford this expensive range.

Imports from Zimbabwe are no longer available as it appears that production there has fallen off due to the loss of top staff from most industries, he adds.

BOAT-BUILDING INDUSTRY PREPARES FOR BOOM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 83 p 12

[Text] SOUTH Africa's multi-million-rand boat-building industry has launched a plan to improve its image and raise standards — with an eye to a five-fold increase in boating in the next five years.

The president of the Boating Industry Association of South Africa, Mr Geoff Johnson, told The Citizen: "We are aware of our own shortcomings and weak points, and know why some overseas manufacturers are becoming a threat to us.

"But we have set out to put our house in order — before the Government steps in to do it for us or before disaster strikes us."

Mr Johnson had been asked to comment on a letter in Monday's Citizen criticising the South African boat-building trade — a mushrooming business involving more than 500 manufacturers, suppliers and other businesses.

The letter followed a report in The Citizen last

week on the threat to the South African boat-building industry — particularly yacht-building — by the overseas market. The French manufacturers — heavily subsidised by their government — are a major threat to the South African industry.

Mr Johnson said the organised industry welcomed The Citizen report because it highlighted the fact that much needed to be done.

The Boating Industry Association was working on a set of standards for South African boat-building, based on a system of 28 standards of the International Council of Marine Industry Association and covering facets of building ranging from lamination to bilge pumping and hull drainage.

It had already persuaded the Government to relax hire purchase restrictions on water craft from the previous 24-month limit to an unspecified limit according to the

demands of the finance houses.

The Government had made it clear that it would not interfere with the duty on imported boats — but had "made sympathetic noises" on the possibilities of fiscal rebate aids for fittings, engines and parts needed to complete boats.

"The Board of Trade is clearly sympathetic to us, and this concession would apply to boat-builders registered with us — enabling them to cut down on the present heavy prices on imported fittings," Mr Johnson said.

Other leathers in the cap of the association were the registration with the Department of Manpower of a marine engine apprentice course and one for boat fitters.

"We aim to promote boating as a national recreational activity but at the same time eliminate barriers of trade, and establish firm boat-building and marine engine repair standards," Mr Johnson said.

TRIOMF FERTILIZER EXECUTIVE INTERVIEWED

Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 6 Dec 83 p 8

[Interview with Dr Louis Luyt, chairman and chief executive officer of Triomf Fertilizer; date, place not given]

[Text] **Q: How will the lifting of price and import control on fertilisers affect the industry in SA?**

A: Some members of the industry will be hit, especially the producers of ammonia derivatives, for example ammonium nitrate and urea.

Triomf itself will be affected only in a small way. We are primarily manufacturers of phosphates and we are big exporters of phosphates. Nitrogen makes up 60% of the raw material input of fertilisers in SA. We buy ours from the producers and their prices have to be very competitive. We will not suffer in this respect. It is your Sasols, AECI's and Iscor's, who are marketing by-products of their major operations, that are likely to feel the effects of free competition.

Q: How long will it take for the effects to be felt?

A: I don't believe the Government will issue import permits until the present surplus has been sold. But I don't give this breathing space more than a year. By then the surplus will have been sold and the industry will have to compete on a world basis. It will

become a case of catch as catch can.

I must tell you I am not impressed by the argument that our fertiliser producers stand to "lose" their R1 550-million investment in the industry. That was the original value of their investment 10 or 15 years ago and they didn't make it without a return.

During that time they have made their profits, collected their depreciation and gained all the benefits of their investment. Actually, any loss depends on what they spent on their plant.

They can't have their profits twice, first on input and then on product.

Once the manufacturer has recovered the cost of his ammonium sulphate, or other by-product plant, he must realise how much he has already made, even if he has to come down to a more stable level.

The question members of the industry have to ask themselves is: "Can we rely on the price we now get to see us through the bookkeeping life of the plant?" Unless they have invested all their depreciation allowances in plant, that figure of R1 550-million has to be scaled down to a rea-

sonable level. The biggest contribution to inflation would be if we worked on the original value of our investment plus inflation to calculate price.

As far as Triomf is concerned, I will not buy a single ton of a product unless it gives me a reasonable profit and return on capital. Nobody can expect me to sell a nitrogenous product for less than I can import it for.

We know where to buy — where to get our supplies when we need them and at competitive prices.

Q: Will a cutback in maize production in the coming season aggravate the effects of the Government's price and import relaxations? In what way?

A: There will be no cutback in maize production. It is natural to suggest such a prospect to make input costs as low as possible, but remember that we are importing maize — even contaminated maize!

We will plant maize as before, and I can't see fertiliser production down either. Last year it dropped because of the drought and a shortage of money.

Farmers will go on producing maize unless there is a law against it and

even then crops, such as sunflower and groundnuts, can take the place of maize. Cattle can't be put on to bare bush.

Q: Is the local industry looking to any new technology to help produce cheaper fertilisers to meet outside competition?

A: Speaking for Triomf, we are already willing and able to compete with any phosphate material imported into this country. If we weren't we would not be able to export phosphates, and we export them successfully. Phosphates could not be exported to this country at the same price.

Anything new coming up in technology we have. We compete in the US with our phosphate products, and we would not have been in that market if we didn't have new technology.

In this respect the country's other fertiliser manufacturers are not lagging behind us.

Our biggest cost factor is nitrogen, hence any trepidation about this aspect. If we have to buy nitrogen at local prices we may not stay competitive.

I see no problem in charging reasonable prices. After all, the producers do make a profit

and do get their depreciation — that is part of their cash flow.

They talk about the strategic value of local nitrogen plants. AECI's explosives plant is strategic, but what about other nitrogen for fertiliser? To Sasol nitrogen is a by-product — for every litre of petrol it has to produce some nitrogen.

Nitrogen should be allowed to come in freely, and for that matter so should phosphates. From one export factory Triomf now exports 60% of its output.

We could export more if we had a cheaper nitrogen input. We could compete and get new markets.

Ammonium sulphate comes out of Iscor as a by-product — they don't know what to do with it.

It can be costed out as a by-product of steel in which case it would be competitive with imported material.

Q: Where would you expect foreign competition to come from?

A: The only imports could be urea from Russia and

the Eastern block and possibly the United States.

Q: If nitrogenous products are allowed in freely, will facilities at Richards Bay have to be expanded to cope?

A: There is an ammonia terminal at Richards Bay and no expansion is needed. The harbour might to be used for urea shipments but that's a finished product.

Q: How is the R30 million effluent pipeline at Richards Bay being financed? Is Triomf contributing towards it?

A: The pipeline is for the effluent of Mondi paper mills, on which R500-million is being spent. We have been asked to participate to make it a viable venture but let's get this straight — it is a venture not for us but for Mondi.

We will either participate on a limited scale or not at all — but with us would also be the mines, the railways, Alusaf and other users of the harbour. If we came in it would cost us R4-million a year.

All that we would dispose of through the pipeline is gypsum, which could equally well be dumped on land or used for such products as cement or gypsum board or pumped into the sea. For us it is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

Gypsum is calcium sulphate and in any case we could not pump it into the sea without making sure that it was free of toxic substances. Once that is done it doesn't matter where we dump it — it's harmless.

Gypsum is a very natural deposit, highly soluble in sea water. There is a possibility to produce cement clinker, in which case we would not use the effluent pipelines.

Q: What products apart from fertiliser have you got interests in? Are you thinking of diversifying further so that you don't have to rely so much on fertiliser?

A: I am the controlling shareholder in Triomf as

well as a private investor. Speaking for Triomf, the company has no other interests.

In my private capacity, it would be stupid of me to have all my eggs in one basket, but I am entitled to the same privacy as anyone else. So you will forgive me if I prefer not to disclose what other investments I may have made.

Q: Speaking of diversification, what chance of success do you think from your own experience Rennies would have if they went into the beer market in competition with SA Breweries?

A: Rennies will not go into competition with SA Breweries. The Old Mutual, which controls Rennies, at present has a R600-million investment in SA Breweries.

They can't jeopardise that R600-million for the sake of face. The question whether SA Breweries can be successfully challenged in the beer market is hypothetical.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FOSKOR EXPORTS--The Phosphate Development Corporation, Foskor, has set itself a target for the export of phosphate rock of 400 000 tons for 1984. After increasing exports in its 1982 financial year by about 400% the company pushed up international sales of its product by 83% to 244 000 tons in 1983. Dr Kearney, chairman, says the world-wide recessionary conditions continued during the year. The drought conditions in SA led to a drop of 14% in local consumption, and sales to the phosphoric acid producers declined by 23%. Foskor's consolidated turnover increased to R101-million (R93-million) but net income after provision for interest and tax declined to R4,3-million, as opposed to R10,3-million for the previous year. The lower sales volumes resulted in an increase of 20% in the cost per ton of phosphate rock sold. According to Dr Kearney, the oversupply of phosphate rock and fertilizer on the world market resulted in low selling prices. Yet Foskor's price for the internal market compares extremely favourably with that of the imported product. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 6 Dec 83 p 7]

CLAUDIUS BECOMES INDIAN TOWNSHIP--An area known as Claudius Extension One has been proclaimed an Indian township. The area is about a kilometre from the Indian township of Laudium. It has 220 erven and 24 existing houses. The houses were first occupied by Whites who have since been resettled. The official, Mr Boetie Abramjee, spokesman for the Laudium management committee, said the area was proclaimed in the TRANSVAAL GAZETTE on December 14. He said the erven would be allocated as soon as prices were finalised. Mr Abramjee says the waiting list for council accommodation in Laudium is over 2 000 at present.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 83 p 13]

MINI-SUBSTATIONS--Reef Electrical and General Engineering, part of the Cullinan Electrical Division, claims to have achieved a remarkable breakthrough with its recently launched range of improved mini-substations. Orders totalling R1,08 million, for 83 of these units, have been placed with the company during the past two months by a number of local authorities, administration boards and government bodies. The new design incorporates a shroud in the low voltage compartment of the substation which covers the wiring and equipment and only exposes the actual toggles, operating handles, reset buttons and instrument dials. The advantages are said to be that if an unauthorised or inexperienced person opens the substation, there are no live wires exposed, the wiring and other equipment is protected, dirt cannot enter and the equipment is vermin-proof. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 7 Dec 83 p 5]

PROTECTING DAMS FROM SABOTEURS--All South Africa's dam walls and some picnic spots are being fenced off to prevent sabotage. The authorities are reportedly concerned that saboteurs may switch their attention to one of the country's weak spots: the water supply. The Department of Environmental Affairs is erecting security fences and is placing lines of buoys along dam walls so that boats are not able to pass. Department official (Anton Steyn) says he regrets that some of South Africa's most scenic spots are being closed to tourists in the process, but he adds the department has to ensure that South Africans have food and water. [Text] [MB200943 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 20 Dec 83]

CSO: 3400/399

TANZANIA

SWEDISH REPORTER FINDS COUNTRY IN STATE OF NEAR COLLAPSE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Nov 83 p 13

[Article by Anders Johansson: "Tanzania--A Country Stumbling Backwards"]

[Text] It would be asking too much for Dar es Salaam to live up to the meaning of its beautiful name: the peaceful sanctuary.

But one remembers Tanzania's capital city as a picturesque and friendly--though somewhat drowsy--port city. It revived at dusk when the evening breezes from the Indian Ocean swept away the shimmering heat of the day.

In the evening hours, one is now reluctant to stroll through the central parts of Dar es Salaam, where the few street lights still shining strengthen the impression of a depopulated ghost town after dark. And one is discouraged from taking a walk on the beach as before, along the nearby Kivokoni Bay, whose rusty shop wrecks symbolize the Tanzania that is no more.

One remembers a Dar es Salaam where the old colonial government chancelleries with their wide porches merged into Indian business streets and impoverished but real African residential quarters.

Decay

The historic colonial structures from the pre-World War I period are being left to decay. The center of Dar es Salaam--freely translated as "the peaceful sanctuary" from Swahili, the national language--is dominated by unimaginative cement building complexes, whose ugly facades are rendered even more prominent by the lack of paint to renew them.

It might be objected that these are only initial, obvious impressions of today's Dar es Salaam. Surely there is something else, something more positive below the dreary, dirty surface?

That one remembers chiefly from before are the enthusiasm, the trust in the future and the commitment to Tanzania's chosen socialist path. After independence in 1961, a new liberation drive was to be launched against poverty, ignorance and disease. The watchwords were self-reliance and collective effort.

But now, old friends and acquaintances are often apathetic and dejected, sometimes defeated. Tanzania is grappling with an economic catastrophe and a profound crisis of political confidence.

"We are steadily stumbling backwards," said a Tanzanian with a responsible position in the CCM [Party of the Revolution] ruling party.

"We should at least turn around to see what we are stumbling into....," he added.

Even Tanzanians in very high positions are profusely grateful when someone gives "presents" from abroad such as toothpaste, soap or toilet tissue. Shortages, lines and rationing are a part of daily existence.

Corruption and illicit trade on the black market--or the parallel market, as it is euphemistically called officially--have become a way of life and even of survival for people who previously were distinguished for their scrupulous way of life.

"Corruption is spreading like a cancer," admits President Julius Nyerere, who is frequently disarmingly self-critical. But all too often, Nyerere and his government treat the symptoms rather than the causes of the society's sickness.

Crusade

The crusade against "economic saboteurs and frauds" was at first popular, since the police forced concealed goods out onto store shelves. But when all the hoarded goods were sold out, there was not much more of anything in stock. And now illegal loan sharks and cheats are beginning to find new methods of unlawful commerce.

Rights violations and severe punishment have undermined public confidence in the rulers' methods of conducting campaigns.

A 19-year-old "economic criminal" was sentenced to 2 years in prison for having sold some cigarettes at an exorbitant price. A smuggler suspected of bringing in 19 textile pieces from Kenya drew a 3-year sentence. Many suspects are of course acquitted, but sometimes after 6-months arrest.

Dar es Salaam's industrious sidewalk entrepreneurs--shoe shiners, car washers, charcoal hawkers, poorman's barbers, the ubiquitous street-side general stores--have been flushed out, and gone with them is a vivid feature of the capital's normal life.

A new law regarding "development of human resources" is aimed at these and many others. It provides for deporting the unemployed for productive work in the "green belts" surrounding the cities or to their native villages in the provinces.

The idea of employing all physically strong people might work. But it is a gigantic, impossible and impractical operation, an undertaking typical of Tanzania's method of conducting practical politics via campaigns. Close to 500,000 of Dar es Salaam's 1.3 million inhabitants are considered officially "unemployed."

Jumpers

A few thousand people were sent away from Dar es Salaam by train. When the train arrived at the end destinations, it turned out that most of the deported people had jumped off on the way...

During "Operation Spring Cleaning," another current campaign in the littered capital, the party big shots--brooms in hand--tried to give a good example to spur the removal of scrap heaps, junk cars, etc.

"We are good at drawing up fine theories and splendid plans on paper, but poor at carrying them out in practice," reported a Tanzanian journalist.

Julius Nyerere was an optimist when he stated in the 1961 declaration of his socialist program, the so-called Arusha Declaration: "We shall attempt to achieve in 10 years what the colonizers were unable to do during the entire span of their rule." Six years later he said: "Independence means self-reliance. Independence cannot be genuine if the nation is reliant on foreign gifts and loans..."

Clever Beggar

Since the Arusha Declaration, Tanzania is less self-sufficient and more dependent today than ever before and has received more aid per capita than most other third-world countries.

"People can say what they want about Nyerere, but he is one of the world's most clever beggars," declared an ironic Tanzanian acquaintance.

Aid to Tanzania is now invested less and less in development. At best, it goes for maintaining existing aid projects and, at worst, for repairing construction that has been neglected and torn down. Sweden, Norway and the World Bank are the major sources of aid.

The oil shocks in the 1970s hit poverty-ridden Tanzania very hard. Nyerere's costly crusade against the bloody dictatorship of Amin in neighboring Uganda harvested little gratitude internationally. When there is not a catastrophic drought, the country is plagued by floods. The barter exchange on the world market is profoundly unfair.

"In the early 1970s, Tanzania had to export 5 tons of tea to buy a tractor. Today we have to export over 17 tons of tea to import the same kind of tractor," stated Nyerere.

At about the same time Nyerere made this illustration of Tanzania's deteriorated trade balance, over half of the 2,663 tractors, owned by the Tanganyika Farmers' Association, were not running for lack of spare parts.

Another illustration: These idle tractors cause a reduction in production that is equivalent to all the corn that Tanzania must now import. So serious is the neglect of agriculture.

Better For Farmers

Tanzania is a country of farmers. Ninety percent of its population of 20 million work in agriculture. But its imports of food--largely in the form of aid--have increased five-fold in the past 5 years.

Dar es Salaam is a national parasite. It and a few other urban centers receive almost all the food assistance. At the same time, good harvests are left lying in the fields because means of transport are generally paralyzed for lack of diesel fuel, spare parts and tires.

And while the urban population lives on imported food, the farming population is increasingly alienated from the national economy. Paradoxically, they also get along better than before, since they grow more food for their own needs and less to supply the cities and for export.

Since independence 22 years ago, the Tanzanians have become less poor, more healthy, better educated and are living longer. Illiteracy has fallen from 75 percent to 10 percent thanks to a very progressive program of adult education. Considered generally and in terms of rough measures like per capita income and GNP, the Tanzanians have not become more productive though.

What is at this moment even more serious: the impressive social gains that were rightly the pride of Tanzania are now being eroded by the deep economic crisis.

Virtually all children are given the opportunity to go to elementary school, despite the fact that nearly half of the population is under 15 years of age.

Only 1.5 percent, however, have the chance to continue their education beyond elementary school.

Health and medical services are delivered free of charge. A large number of clinics have been built in urban centers and in villages. But the infant mortality rate has not changed in the past 10 years, and there is now a shortage of vaccines and medicines due to lack of hard currency for imports.

Tanzania's rulers have certainly had the best of intentions and have earnestly attempted to give the people a more tolerable existence. But much has gone wrong, and Julius Nyerere's Tanzania is today a society in disintegration with a government that has partially lost control--and a portion of its independence as well.

"Tanzania, eager to advance rapidly, drove too fast in a poor vehicle under uncertain road conditions," as a current international report graphically describes it. Summing up, the report states: "Now it is a question of getting the car back on the road again."

More and more people, both in Tanzania and abroad, are questioning whether Julius Nyerere is the right man to be in charge of continuing the trip.

9992

CSO: 3650/60

TPTC URGED TO STREAMLINE SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT, IMPROVE WAREHOUSE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] TANZANIA Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC) has been urged to streamline its supplies department and improve its Kurasini warehouse, in the city.

Participants to the workshop on warehousing and distribution, being held in Dar es Salaam, said the TPTC warehouse had serious problems ranging from the security of storage facilities to operational relations.

They also advised the corporation to intensify security at the gate and within the warehouse.

The participants, who visited the warehouse yesterday, saw how goods were dumped in the yard near to the warehouse.

TPTC Director of Supplies, Ndugu Edward Mwamyalla, admitted that storage space was inadequate, and a lot of materials were being damaged before use.

He cited an example of cable drums which were supposed to be suspended in pallets or drum racks, but were left on the ground.

According to the case study on the corporation made by the director, the TPTC development plan is based on seven years, with orders of materials placed and used on a period of three to five years.

He argued that the cables bought this year for example, were for use during the next three years. "They are therefore likely to become obsolete with changes in technology, resulting in wasteful tying up of capital.

A participant expressed her surprise to see a lot of cables lying down in the yard when many organisations and individuals have been applying for telephone lines for a long time.

The Supplies Director said that the problem was non-availability of poles, adding that he was planning next week to go to Mafinga to arrange for the supply of the poles.

Ndugu Mwamyalla also complained that the plastic conduct pipes were left in the sun, thus losing their elasticity and cracking when in use.

He told the DAILY NEWS later that the service level at the warehouse had been very poor, saying that about 70 per cent of the items ordered were delivered in reduced quantities.

Ndugu Mwamyalla, who took up the job in September this year, lamented that since 1979 the corporation had suffered a loss of not less than 2 million/- from theft of imported paper.

CSO: 3400/420

TANZANIA

MINISTER OUTLINES SIDO OBJECTIVES FOR NEXT DECADE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Excerpt] The objective of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) during the coming decade would be to spread small scale industries to the villages, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said during the coming decade, the Organisation's first phase would involve itself in the task of completing industrial estates so as to ensure that every region had its own estate.

The second phase, to be executed in the decade, would involve the establishment of small scale industries in the village, he said, adding that the success of the programme would depend on past experiences.

The Minister disclosed SIDO's commitment when he was welcoming President Nyerere to officially open SIDO's exhibitions at the Diamond Jubilee Hall, marking the Organisation's ten years since it was established.

Ndugu Mramba, however, added that the success of the Organisation's projects in the country would also depend on assistance from the Party and the Government.

He said due to the escalating fuel prices, there would be a strong need on the part of the Party and the Government to formulate a new energy policy which would take care of the establishment of mini-hydro electric projects which were essential for the industries.

He said the Organisation's recurrent and development expenditure had risen from 3.9m/- and 9.3m/- in 1974/75 to 26m/- and 104m/- this year, respectively.

This growth, he said, indicated the need for the Organisation to inject an element of self-reliance by running some of the industries and workshops on commercial basis and thereby ensure healthy financial returns.

He called on SIDO to do all in its power to ensure that all regions in the country emulated Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Moshi, noting that the coming decade would be a period that would turn SIDO into a self-reliant organisation.

CSO: 3400/420

SIDO ADVISED TO FORM EXPORT COMMITTEE TO FIND FOREIGN MARKETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] **THE Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has been advised to form an export committee charged with finding foreign markets for potential small industries.**

Opening an international seminar on Export Promotion for Small Industries in Dar es Salaam on Saturday, the Deputy Minister for Industries, Ndugu E. Mwanansao, said the committee will explore foreign markets and advise small scale industrialists.

He urged the seminar organisers — SIDO, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and sister companies in Sweden — to work out a scheme for easy supply of raw materials and spare parts, so that Tanzania export finished products.

He also called upon the Board of External Trade (BET) and financial in-

stitutions to assist the committee to help publicise goods made by small industries within and abroad.

"The biggest criticism, however, is that some industrialists never paid attention to cost reduction, labels, prices and good quality of products, thus losing important markets and profits", Ndugu Mwanansao explained.

A Central Bank official, Ndugu K.J. Jurango told the 40 participants that the Bank of Tanzania had established an Export Revolving Fund to stimulate local exporters, particularly at this time when cost of production were too high and some products fetched uncompetitive prices in the foreign market.

Ndugu Jurango however said due to the current foreign exchange crisis the Bank could put its fund to other uses.

SIDA representative, Ndugu Gun-Britt Anderson said Sweden would put about 10m/- in the Export Revolving Fund for importation of inputs for exporters.

Sister Jin of Nyumba ya Sanaa, said Tanzania had a great potential in exporting SIDO's products to Kenya following the re-opening of the border.

She cautioned however that exportation of handicrafts to neighbouring countries was being made difficult by high customs duty and exhibitions proved too costly.

The seminar requested that Sweden should continue to assist sister industries in Tanzania during the next ten years to enable them attain self-sufficiency and produce better quality goods.

SIDO was asked to liaise with relevant institutions to streamline its import and exports.

COMMITTEE SET UP TO PROBE FREQUENT POWER CUTS IN MWANZA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

A four-man committee has been set up to probe into frequent power cuts in Mwanza town which have caused substantial losses to the economy.

The committee appointed by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, is led by a Tabora-based High Court Judge, Ndugu B. D. Chipeta.

Other committee members are Dr. G. E. Mariki, Director of Industrial Development in the National Development Corporation (NDC), Ndugu S. Bashangana of the National Construction Council and Dr. S. Rugumisa, Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister. The committee started collecting information in Dar es Salaam last Tuesday expected to move to Mwanza on Sunday.

The committee started with Dar es Salaam because basic information on Mwanza generators which were installed in 1978 is with the Ministry of Water and Energy and the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO).

The committee is expected to handover its report by the end of the month.

While in Mwanza, recently, the Prime Minister announced at a public rally that the government would look into the causes of the frequent power cuts in Mwanza town. The town has a population of about 200,000 people.

The town gets its power from two stations. The old power station at Mwanza South generates about six megawatts and the new one at Nyakato was expected to generate 18 megawatts.

But Mwanza's major consumers, the industrial sector and hospitals need about nine megawatts daily.

Only one of the four Nyakato generators is working providing 3.5 megawatts, while the Mwanza South Station generates below capacity apparently because the machines are old.

CSO: 3400/420

NETHERLANDS FINANCED EXPERTS PREPARING COTTON TRANSPORT PLAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Experts working under a 58m/- Dutch-financed cotton industry rehabilitation programme are preparing a transport plan to improve the crops haulage in the next season.

The programme's Chief Technical Adviser and Project Co-ordinator, Mr. George Uhlenbroek, told SHIHATA in an interview in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that the plan would be forwarded to the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) for approval.

He said 100 more lorries were needed next season to bring to 170 the number of TCA lorries in the Western Zone alone. In the just ended season, private transporters were mainly used for cotton haulage.

On the performance of the programme, Mr Uhlenbroek said there were positive results, especially in the rehabilitation of ginneries in the Lake Zone.

For instance, he said, until November 1 out of 230,000 bales purchased, 127,000 were ginned against 75,000 in the same period last season.

The expert also said 83 lorries and 147 small vehicles were repaired at the TCA Central Workshop at Nyakato in Mwanza Region under the programme since last June, compared to almost none last year.

He said there was still a shortage of spare parts for Scania lorries but added that efforts were being made to get funds from Sweden to solve this problem.

He said there were also plans to repair and overhaul ginneries at the end of next February.

Under the programme, the experts would reduce the ginning period from the present 14 months to six to facilitate the repair of the ginneries after every season, Mr. Uhlenbroek said.

To ensure smooth supply of power to ginneries, six Rolls Royce generators of 350 KVA each had been installed in Shinyanga Region, he said.

Later on, gin-fitters and engine mechanics would be trained at the proposed TCA school at Nyakato, he said, adding that the personnel trained were expected to look after the ginneries and the Central Workshop.

The programme, expected to end in mid-1985, would be taken over by the World Bank which would see and assess the work done by the Dutch Government to rehabilitate the country's cotton industry, the expert said.

Complete re-organisation of the ginneries was necessary, including scrapping off some of them which were installed in the 1920s, Mr Uhlebroek said, adding that the Dutch Government would extend another 20m/- grant to the programme next year.

Out of the 58m/- grant, 47m/- had been spent on purchasing spare parts, lorries, Land-Rovers and other necessary equipment for the programme, he said.

Twelve experts are working under this three-phased programme. The team is expected to present a report to the Government at the end of the programme.

CSO: 3400/420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

DISAPPEARANCE OF HOES--More than 2,400 hand hoes allocated to Ngara district in Kagera region have disappeared while on transit, an official of the Regional Trading Company (RTC) said yesterday. The hoes worth 200,000/- are said to have been taken across the border and sold in the black market in a neighbouring country. Five people including a security officer, a policeman, a soldier, an RTC worker and a turn boy of an RTC truck are helping the police. The spokesman said that this was the first time single big loss, the region has ever suffered. The police are still investigating. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/420

FINANCE MINISTER MUST BE IN FOREFRONT IN CURBING FUNDS' WASTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Government must be in the forefront in curbing the wastage of funds in Zambia, Finance Minister MR LUKE MWANANSHIKU said yesterday.**

It was frustrating for him to see instances of unconstitutional expenditures continue to recur unabated in various Government departments, while recommendations by the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee were ignored.

Speaking when he tabled the list of new members of the Public Accounts Committee before Parliament yesterday, Mr Mwananshiku said the public must get value for the tax it pays to the Government.

He particularly instructed controlling officers in Government departments to ensure that they looked after funds stringently.

"Controlling officers are chief accounts officers and should bear in mind that the Public Accounts Committee can recommend that they be surcharged for any irregularities in their institutions. "Controlling officers have no authority to spend money in excess of the funds given by the House."

If their institutions ran into problems there was an established mechanism to use if they needed additional funds.

To deal with the problems the economy was currently facing, the nation must first control its finances.

He urged the committee to deal firmly with all cases of financial indiscipline they came across.

"We cannot afford to be complacent and allow financial indiscipline to reign. It is important to check indiscipline and the committee must call upon controlling officers to account for funds and recommend erring officers for disciplinary action."

The committee should keep civil servants on "their toes since it acts as watchdog over Government expenditure".

The committee must scrutinise the legality of Government expenditure so that programmes and expenditure were made within laid down rules.

It must recommend corrective measures to the executive which should attempt to implement them.

PAZA FORMATION, OBJECTIVES, FUNCTIONS NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Press Association of Zambia (Paza) has been formed, interim committee chairman, ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL Editor-in-Chief Mr Komani Kachinga announced in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Kachinga, who was flanked by Paza interim secretary Mr Namushi Nyambi TIMES OF ZAMBIA acting Editor-in-Chief said the organisation would cater for the interests of journalists, news sources and the public.

It had been evident for many years that journalists had no organisation to speak for them as citizens of this country. This was not because they were of least importance but because they had not organised themselves.

Paza would act as the representative body for local and foreign journalists working in Zambia or at Zambian missions abroad.

Its main objective would be to uphold freedom of expression as enshrined in the Constitution of Zambia and ensure it was not abused.

It would work to maintain and promote the character of the Zambia mass media in accordance with the highest commercial and professional standards.

Mr Kachinga said the association would examine the breaches of professional ethics and once fully operational it would make representations to the Party and its Government and other relevant organisations on matters affecting the profession.

It would publish periodical reports of its activities and help in educating people practising or intending to practice journalism.

All journalists would be required to be members. "Paza will therefore want to be established by an Act of Parliament," Mr Kachinga said.

The formation of Paza is a follow-up to the sentiments expressed in the past about a Press Council.

Other members of Paza interim committee are: Zana Editor-in-Chief Mr Humphrey Maunga, Mr Alick Mbasela of the Zambia Information Service, Mr Emmanuel Chayi [Zambia Broadcasting Services] and Mr Fanwel Chembo [NATIONAL MIRROR].

BOZ REPORTS ON 1983 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 83 p 2

[Text]

THE consumer prices of food rose by three per cent for the low income group and one per cent for high income group during the last quarter of last year.

The Bank of Zambia first quarterly review for 1983 just released, says data from the Central Statistical Office shows the highest rise was recorded in the prices of food, beverage and tobacco.

The report says all the sub-groups in the low income groups registered increases except those of clothing, footwear, rent, fuel and lighting which recorded falls.

On a 12 month basis the registered increases went up by 14 per cent and 13 per cent for the low income and high income groups respectively.

On the performance of the

economy during the same period, the BOZ report says Zambia's economy continued to be unsatisfactory. Earnings of foreign exchange were not fluid as volume of all exports of metals declined and prices of lead and cobalt slumped.

Payments for imports increased substantially leading to a trade deficit in contrast to a surplus in the preceding quarter.

In an effort to cushion the economy from deterioration, the Government took a number of measures that included the decontrol of prices for all goods except for mealie meal, candles, flour and bread. The Kwacha was devalued by 20 per cent in terms of Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund.—

CSO: 3400/394

PTC WORKERS TO RECEIVE 64 PERCENT SALARY INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Post and Telecommunications Corporation and the National Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers have signed an agreement to award general workers up to 64 per cent salary increment with effect from this month.

In addition, the corporation had agreed to increase salaries of its managers and middle management staff by 15 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

Announcing this in Lusaka yesterday, NUPTW general secretary Mr Fackson Shamenda said the new salary structure for the PTC workers was agreed upon and signed in Ndola last Thursday between the union and management.

Mr Shamenda who was flanked by some PTC management officials at a Lusaka hotel, said in an interview that the agreement included other improved conditions of service which would be announced shortly.

The new salary increment were worked out from the total wage bill of the corporation arising from the ten per cent wage ceiling imposed on Zambia by the International Monetary Fund.

The new agreement was submitted to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services

yesterday for onward transmission to the Prices and Incomes Commission for approval, Mr Shamenda said.

He said under this new agreement, the lowest paid general worker would get not less than K130 a month compared to the maximum of not more than K90 they received in the past.

"We are hoping the Prices and Incomes Commission can approve the new salary structure before Christmas to avoid unnecessary strikes because we are a sensitive organisation which cannot afford such industrial unrest," Mr Shamenda said.

On other working conditions embodied in the agreement, Mr Shamenda said although he could not disclose them at this stage, they were favourable.

He explained that the union and the corporation had decided to announce the new salary structure first before the other working conditions to clear the air about the ten per cent ceiling.

"I tell you there has been so much confusion about the ten per cent among workers that it has been very difficult for us to explain it to the workers convincingly. Only you and me can understand the ceiling better than some of our workers," he said.

ZCTU TO EXAMINE CIVIL SERVANTS' EXCLUSION FROM WAGE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) is to meet soon to examine the statement by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda that civil servants are to be excluded from the ten per cent wage increase.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in Kitwe yesterday the minister's statement was serious because it affected workers' interests.

Mr Hapunda was quoted as saying that civil servants would not get the ten per cent wage increase as they were not included in the negotiations and besides, they had their usual annual rises.

In reaction to the statement, Mr Zimba said that the ZCTU had been discussing with the Government on wages taking into account the plight of all

workers.

"It has not been our policy to exclude anybody from these negotiations. But there are certain things involved on which we cannot commit ourselves".

He added that he had already received complaints from members of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia on the matter but could not comment until a clarification had been sought from the minister.

Although he expressed surprise at Mr Hapunda's statement, the ZCTU would examine the matter and seek clarification.

"The situation has been brought to our attention and as it has been our policy not to exclude any sector of our working people, this summons our urgent need and attention," he said.

CSO: 3400/394

UNZA STUDENTS TO FIGHT ABOLITION OF STUDENT ALLOWANCES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

UNIVERSITY of Zambia students yesterday held a "war council" to map out strategy to fight the Government's decision to abolish student allowances in all institutions of learning with effect from next month.

The meeting was held at the Great East Road Campus in Lusaka in a charged atmosphere with students alleging that the Government's decision had been taken on the instructions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) calling for cuts in public expenditure.

Following the day-long meeting attended by student representatives from the Ndola and Ridgeway campuses the students would this morning be holding a meeting to choose new leaders for the University of Zambia Students Union, (Unzasu).

A spokesman for the students, who declined to be named described the mood of the students at the three campuses as "hot" and said the Government's decision had come as a blow to most of them, especially those from humble backgrounds.

The new student body to be elected would be charged with the task of approaching university authorities with a view to arranging a meeting between

them and officials from the Ministry of Higher Education.

Student sources said permission had been sought from the university authorities for election of a new Unzasu executive. The Great East Road Campus has been without a union since the student unrest there last year which led to the closure of the university.

Referring to this morning's elections, one of the student agitators said: "It is a national issue which we want to deal with effectively and hence the need to have a new executive."

It was alleged that the Government had used the students as "sacrificial lambs" by abolishing the allowances which it was claimed had been recommended by the IMF.

Some students argued that the allowances were paid from public revenue to which their parents contributed.

During the morning a **Times of Zambia** team which went to report the proceedings at the Great East Road Campus was asked to leave the Unza grounds as they were suspected of being Government informers.

At the centre of the controversy is the Government's decision which comes into effect on January 1, 1984 and which has already been con-

firmed by the Minister of Higher Education Mr Rajah Kunda. He said it was a Cabinet directive.

On Saturday more than 500 students at the Unza Ndola Campus in Kitwe protested over the move at Kaunda Square.

The memo from Unza secretary Dr Vukani Nyirenda to all Government sponsored students reads in part:

"I have been directed to convey to you the decision of the Government to abolish student allowances with effect from January 1, 1984."

The memo is copied to the permanent secretary, Ministry of Higher Education, the vice chancellor, principals, financial controllers, registrars and deans a various schools at Lusaka and Ndola campuses.

The allowances are used for buying books, toiletries and other essentials.

Unza students are paid K81 a term of three months and are paid K20 transport fees in addition at the end of each term.

In a year they are paid a total of K243 each in allowances and K60 in transport fees. First year students get K78 after K3 is deducted from the K81 for the union fund.

WFO TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR STUDENTS FOR NEXT 5 YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA yesterday signed a K3,018,025 agreement with the World Food Organisation (WFO) to provide food for students in agricultural institutions and community centres for the next five years.

The agreement was signed in Lusaka by Minister of Health Mr Mark Tambatamba and United Nations World Food Programme representative in Zambia Mr Dusan Dragic.

The food donation will be 2,206 tonnes of maize meal, 138 tonnes of skimmed milk, 138 tonnes of either dried salted fish or canned meat, 165 tonnes of beans, 165 tonnes of vegetable oil and 138 tonnes of dates.

The food will be given to 38 farmer training centres, eight farm institutes, six specialist training centres and six other agricultural colleges to feed 2,690 trainees for 300 days in a year.

Additionally, nine community development centres, two social development centres and seven rehabilitation centres will receive food for 300 days per year for a total of 950

students.

Mr Dragic pledged his organisation's commitment to helping developing countries attain self-sufficiency in food production.

He observed that Zambia was pursuing its policy of self-sufficiency on a large-scale and WFO found it important to help by providing food for students in agricultural institutions and community centres.

He said it was not enough simply to give developing countries food for consumption because what they needed was help which could make them self-sufficient in the long run.

One objective of the WFO input was to encourage food production at the centres through maximising attendance and ensuring the continuity necessary to maintain and operate the facilities.

CSO: 3400/394

SIDO DIRECTOR IDENTIFIES FOOD CRISIS CAUSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE food crisis Zambia has been experiencing is partly a result of some areas in the country abandoning their traditional staple diet such as cassava and switching to maize.

To ensure food security, there is need to encourage small-scale farmers to produce cassava for which a "good number of people" have traditional experience.

This is contained in a report prepared by Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) director and chief executive Dr Chiselebwe Ng'andwe which he presented to the fourth Barclays Bank of Zambia lima/agricultural conference in Lusaka.

The report on "the role of SIDO in small-scale farming in Zambia" says the importance of the peasant farmer does not lie merely in its contribution to agricultural output, but also in the overall social and economic phenomenon.

As an example of the small-scale farmer's importance in the agricultural development in the country, between 1973 and 1978 he contributed a total of 39,720,023 bags of marketed maize and another 25,777,500 bags of the same

crop for non-commercial purposes.

The report says one area to which Zambian agriculture must address itself to is the diversification of agricultural produce to ensure that appropriate nutritional and "other considerations" are fully accommodated.

In this respect, there is need to increase the production of fruit and dairy products, bearing in mind that these two fields require good command of technological, managerial and financial resources.

Cassava was important because it was less vulnerable to rainfall fluctuations.

The SIDO chief gives an example of the Kerala state in India which depended on cassava as its staple food and had never experienced serious food problems, even when most parts of that heavily populated country suffered a food crisis.

Cassava flour was initially the commercial flour on the Copperbelt before the colonial government and the mining companies decided to make the area a market for the surplus maize produced in Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

FREE SORGHUM SEEDS TO BE GIVEN TO FAMINE STRICKEN AREA

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday announced that the Party and its Government would give free sorghum seeds for sowing to people in the famine stricken Zambezi west bank in Western Province.

Addressing hundreds of Kalabo residents who welcomed him on his tour of famine and landmined areas of the province, Mr Mundia said the Government had taken this decision to avert catastrophe.

The Premier said each person in the areas would be given five kilogrammes of drought resistant sorghum seed to plant.

He also warned extension officers who intended giving the seeds to persons who were not interested in planting them, saying such officers would be disciplined.

He advised villagers against eating the seeds because they were treated with poisonous chemicals that were dangerous to man.

Mr Mundia pointed out that the donation was a challenge to the people in the affected areas who should now grow their own food.

The Government had allocated ten tonnes of sorghum seed each to Kalabo, Lukulu and Mongu while Sesheke and Senanga districts would receive 12 tonnes each.

He stressed the decision to give the seed free had been taken only because it was an emergency.

Mr Mundia urged businessmen in the district to plough back their profits into farming in order to develop the area.

In future the Government would ensure that no lazy person was voted into Party leadership at ward, branch or

section levels.

The Prime Minister said he would hold the provincial and district leadership responsible for shortcomings and failure to mobilise the people to grow enough food.

Mr Mundia said he failed to understand why people fail to grow enough food with all the assistance rendered by the Party and its Government.

He said because of the disturbing reports of people dying in the famine stricken areas of the Zambezi west bank in Senanga and Sesheke, he had decided to go there himself for an on-the-spot check to assess the situation.

It was disgraceful to hear that people were dying and starving because of lack of food when leaders were there to mobilise the people for such an important task.

He told the provincial and district leaders that he could not leave Lusaka to come and organise things like transport in the province when there were officials who should do that work.

GOVERNMENT IMPORTING SEVEN NETHERLANDS TRUCKS FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to import seven DAF four-wheel drive trucks from Holland soon to help distribute food in Western Province, provincial permanent secretary Mr Edward Himunyanganga said in Mongu yesterday.

Speaking in a telephone interview from Livingstone, Mr Himunyanganga said the vehicles were expected in the country within two months.

Mr Himunyanganga who declined to disclose cost of the vehicles said the trucks were of seven-tonne capacity each and capable of carrying 60 or 90 kg bags of maize.

"We hope that when the trucks arrive the famine situation in the province will ease as you know that transport has been our number one problem in this exercise".

It was difficult to move maize from Mongu for distribution to remote areas because of lack of suitable transport, he said.

"Initially we wanted to buy ten trucks from Holland but because of funds limitations the number has dropped to seven. Duly Motors will import them for us."

CSO: 3400/394

NATION EMBARKS ON COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY POLICY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 83 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA has embarked on a comprehensive national energy strategy in view of the energy problems the country has experienced over the past decade.

Research is currently going on at the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) and the University of Zambia into new and renewable sources of energy.

The Government has sought the assistance of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in formulating a national energy policy.

A UNESCO energy consultant Dr Maheshwar Dayal from India's energy commission has left Zambia after spending a week studying the country's energy alternatives and advising on training and research plans.

Dr Dayal said in an interview before leaving last Friday, that Zambia had sought advice on some aspect of her energy policy.

During his stay in the country he held discussions with officials from the Ministry of

Higher Education, Unza and NCSR.

He noted that Zambia wanted to utilise all available energy sources such as hydrolic energy, biochemical energy, coal and ultimately solar energy.

He said Zambia had many sources of energy, but the most abundant was hydrolic energy.

Zambia had been prompted to seriously study its energy strategy by the high oil bills she has had to pay over the past ten years. Last year Zambia's oil bill rose to K 240 million.

Dr Dayal felt that the use of coal as a source of energy in Zambia should be expanded but this should be after the coal has been treated.

Coal needs to be treated to remove the sulphuric acid content which is quite high.

He said biological sources such as animal waste and wood could also serve Zambia adequately.

CSO: 3400/394

PEASANTS MAKE 'FANTASTIC' RESPONSE TO LIMA PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt] AN enthusiastic response has been reported across the nation by peasant farmers to the "lima programme" raising hopes that Zambia could have a bumper maize harvest next year if the rains continue at the present favourable rate.

Some of the leaders who recently toured the provinces to urge people to grow more maize in order to cushion off the impact of the drought which has hit the country for the past three years have reported that the response towards the lima programme by the peasants had simply been "fantastic".

In Lusaka, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Rural Sub-Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga described the responses by farmers during his recent tour of the provinces as very "encouraging".

Speaking in Lusaka last week after his nine-day tour, Mr Kamanga said there was a lot of enthusiasm throughout the nine provinces and indications were that farmers would go flat out to ensure increased production.

He held "very useful" discussions with the leadership in the respective areas he visited, with special emphasis on the availability of loans by the Agriculture Finance Company (AFC) and commercial banks.

During the tour, he urged local leaders to expedite the distribution of tractors and physically go out in the field to supervise the lima programme.

"There was tremendous enthusiasm all over and they indicated to us that they would work flat out to ensure increased production in Zambia this year.

"These tours will continue because now it's more of an inspection. In this way I expect to give encouragement to farmers on the spot."

In Kasama, Member of the Central Committee for Northern Province Mr Joseph Mutale said peasant farmers had responded well to Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu's call for increased food production and were working around the clock towards December 15 deadline set for maize planting.

Mr Mutale said most farmers had been flocking to the AFC district offices to make last minute loan applications after they were told the funds were available.

District officials led by district governors had been urging peasants on the need to produce more food.

Persuade

The campaign in Luapula Province had been to persuade predominantly fishmongers to concentrate on agriculture.

Provincial programme co-ordinator Mr Shiyenge Kapini said response had been "very encouraging bearing in mind that Luapula has never been a farming area".

Loans had not been made available early enough but this had not discouraged farmers who still applied at the AFC offices.

In Solwezi, North-Western Province permanent secretary Mr Elias Shiaka said Party leaders in the area were emphasising the need for people to grow food to feed their families first before they could sell the surplus to the nation.

"Once we have achieved this, Zambia might not have to import maize because our supplies would be coming from the peasants themselves."

CSO: 3400/394

ZCCM RELEASES QUARTERLY REPORT IN LUSAKA, SPOKESMAN'S COMMENTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Dec 83 p 7

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines [ZCCM] produced more copper and cobalt and achieved higher sales in the quarter ended September 30 this year than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

According to the company's quarterly report released in Lusaka yesterday, copper production, at 147,168 tonnes, was 2,086 tonnes higher than the tonnage of 145,082 achieved in the corresponding period of 1982.

For the six months ended September 30, 1983, copper production of 289,704 tonnes was higher than the 287,082 tonnes achieved in the six months ended September 30, 1982.

Copper sales, which totalled 158,870 tonnes, showed an improvement of 2,891 over the 155,979 tonnes sold in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The average price of copper was K2,210 per tonne, which was 62 per cent higher than the K1,361 obtained during the quarter ended September 30, 1982.

Cobalt production, at 551 tonnes, showed an increase of 99 tonnes over that achieved in the same quarter of 1982. Cobalt sales totalled 662 tonnes. This was 32 per cent higher than the 503 tonnes sold in the corresponding period of 1982.

The average price for cobalt during the quarter, at K15,348 per tonne, was significantly below the price of K19,954 per tonne in the corresponding quarter of 1982.

Lead production, which totalled 3,350 tonnes during the period under review, was 1,073 tonnes lower than that produced during the September quarter of 1982.

Zinc production, at 9,282 tonnes, was lower than the 10,476 tonnes produced in the quarter ended September 30, 1982. Lead and zinc sales during the quarter of 3,475 tonnes and 8,569 tonnes respectively were 708 tonnes and 5,173 tonnes respectively lower than the tonnages sold in the corresponding quarter of 1982.

A company spokesman said that the total sales revenue for the quarter

of K380.4 million for all metals was 62 per cent higher than the K234.8 million recorded in the quarter ended September 30, 1982.

The spokesman explained that the higher realisations had resulted from the Kwacha devaluation and the general improvement in metal prices when compared to the previous financial year.

The company recorded a profit on metal trading of K67.4 million against a loss of K17.2 million incurred in the corresponding quarter of 1982.

The net interest expense of K30.3 million was K16.6 million higher than the K13.7 million for the same period in 1982. Exchange losses were K15.5 million compared with K0.5 million in 1982.

The group made a net loss of K1.5 million after taxation, reflecting the impact on the group of the increased rate of mineral export tax from 4 per cent to 8 per cent with effect from August 1, 1983, adverse currency movements and high interest charges on loans.

The comparative loss for the corresponding quarter of 1982 was K32.5 million. For the six months ended September 30, 1983 the Group made a profit of K10 million compared with a loss of K76.7 million incurred during the corresponding period of 1982.

The directors did not declare a dividend in respect of the quarter ended September 30, 1983.

NATION TO ESTABLISH STEEL PLANT WITH JAPANESE ASSISTANCE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Clemens Bokosi]

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA intends to establish a steel plant estimated to cost about K21 million with the assistance of Japan.

According to an official at the Japanese embassy in Lusaka, a Japanese team of consultants which visited the country in November last year has submitted a preliminary report suggesting that the plant be set up in two phases.

The first phase will take 14 billion yen (about K8.5 million) and the second is estimated to cost about 20 billion yen (K12 million).

Confirming this report, Permanent Secretary for the National Commission for Development Planning, Dr. Ephraim Kaunga yesterday said the preliminary report was received in February this year.

He said ZIMCO and the government there were very interested in the report and had written to the Japanese embassy in Lusaka asking the Japanese government to send a team for final feasibility studies.

"Zimco and the government are very interested and we have written to the Japanese embassy requesting their government to carry out a full feasibility study. What we want is a full feasibility study because we attach a lot of importance to the scheme," said Dr. Kaunga.

He said the government was optimistic about the reaction of the Japanese authorities, particularly after the recent agreement under which Japan has agreed to reschedule some of Zambia's debts.

According to Dr. Kaunga, Zambia's steel needs are substantial enough to warrant the setting up of the plant.

"The situation in our building industry and the railway workshops indicate that the demand is substantial," he said.

Dr. Kaunga also said that Zambia was aiming at ultimately serving the larger community within SADCC in co-ordination with similar projects in other countries in the region.

The government has for a long time expressed a desire to establish its own steel plant to cater for the growing building and agrarian industry which up to now relies on imported machinery and semi-finished steel products.

CSO: 3400/394

BRIEFS

HOUSING SHORTAGE 'CRITICAL'--MINISTER of State for Decentralisation Mrs Mavis Muyunda yesterday described Zambia's housing situation as "critical" as more than 80,000 housing units were urgently required in both rural and urban centres. Contribution to the motion of thanks on President Kaunda's address to Parliament, Mrs Muyunda said the public and private sectors could only provide ten per cent of the 35,000 housing units required in the urban areas. She said the Government was concerned about the critical shortage of housing and added that the policy of home ownership should be vigorously pursued. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 83 p 5]

'SERIOUS' SPARE PARTS SHORTAGES--THE Land Development Services (LDS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development is beset by serious shortages of spare parts which have disrupted its operations. And out of 383 tractors ordered from Romania three years ago, only 157 are still in order. These problems were brought to light in Lusaka yesterday when Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga visited the LDS to find out the activities and problems of the establishment. Head of the LDS Mr Zaccheus Simutemba informed Mr Kamanga that agricultural implements brought into Zambia were unsuitable as they were too light and broke easily. Mr Simutemba said LDS was unable to get spares anywhere and warned that unless something was done, this would affect crop production in Zambia. He was commenting on Mr Kamanga's remarks that there were widespread complaints about land clearing units and tractor mechanisation. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 83 p 1]

ANGOLAN REFUGEES--THREE district governors are among the 327 refugees who have fled Angola to Zambia because of the escalating war between MPLA and South African backed UNITA rebel troops in central Angola. This was disclosed in Solwezi at the weekend when Mr Misheck Mwila, acting commissioner of refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Mr John Sichela, refugee officer at Maheba refugee camp in North-Western Province paid a courtesy call on Mwinilunga governor Mr Rustin Chilongo. Mr Chilongo told Mr Mwila that 150 refugees had been taken to Maheba while 174 others were still in Mwinilunga and would be moved to the camp later. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 83 p 1]

MONZE DISTRICT FAMINE--MONZE district, "the granary of Zambia" is experiencing its worst famine in sixty years, according to a report presented to the

Southern Province council meeting in Livingstone. The report says, the scarcity of food in the district has been the result of land shortage and poor rainfall. It is also feared that a large population of domestic animals may die as a result of insufficient land and water. Elders in the district, the report notes, have expressed concern at the famine which they have described as their worst experience during the last sixty years. The report says the 'migration' of people from Monze to other districts which offered greener pastures' was continuing. About five per cent of the population migrated to Kalomo, Namwala and Central Provinces. However, efforts by the Party to ensure the availability of water had been intensified with the resumption of the drought relief programme early this year. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Dec 83 p 3]

BUS SERVICE DISCONTINUED--VEGETABLES are going to waste every day in Chief Mukutuma's area of Ndola Rural since the United Bus Company of Zambia discontinued bus services to the area almost a week ago. Kafubu Ward chairman, Mr Nason Kaponda, said since UBZ terminated its services, a lot of vegetables had been left to rot as they could not be transported to markets in towns. He said it was disappointing for farmers that the food they have worked so hard to grow was going to waste. He explained that most of the farmers were complaining that because they had not been able to sell their produce, they may not be able to repay the loans they got from the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC). Mr. Kaponda wondered why UBZ had decided to abandon its services to the area when the road going there is still passable and remains so for most part of the rainy season. He called on UBZ management to re-introduce the bus service to the area. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Dec 83 p 7]

CSO: 3400/394

RADIO NOTES IMPORTANCE OF PTA SUMMIT, DANGERS

MB191519 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Heads of state and government of the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, of eastern and southern African states are in Harare to discuss the vital issue of trade. This kind of gathering must be viewed seriously, because it touches on the central issue affecting the continent. Considering that Africa is rich in resources--both material and human--it must worry all its progressive leaders that it is also in Africa where we still find appalling conditions of poverty, hunger, ignorance, and disease. This is why we view today's PTA gathering as being extremely important.

To discuss trade presupposes that the commodities in which trade must be carried out are there. This also presupposes that production at various levels must reach a sound and advanced stage. For production to advance, there must be stability in the region. Stability is a vital component of advancement, but this can only come about if the region and, indeed, the whole continent has dedicated, principled, revolutionary leaders.

It goes without saying that Africa has been, and continues to be, a fertile ground for imperialist scheming. Enemies of the continent will always sniff out any signs of progress, and at every stage make sure that they throw a spanner in the wheels of this progress. The PTA needs to be reminded that it will have to double its efforts if it must make meaningful progress.

As the PTA leaders meet to plan how best to trade and improve the welfare of the people of Africa, there is no doubt in our minds that the enemies of Africa are scheming the downfall of such plans. Our leaders must know this and devise methods of smashing such designs.

We would like to suggest one important method which we consider must be used to defeat Africa's enemies: It is unity of purpose. It would be a mockery and, indeed, an insult to the people of Africa if our leaders should meet in the manner they are doing only to produce more divisions and confusion. These divisions and confusions will certainly be hailed by Africa's enemies--and they are many.

Our leaders must have learned from the past how the Organization of African Unity, for example, has battled to maintain unity of purpose. We in Zimbabwe know that unity of purpose is an effective medicine which can eradicate the enemies of progress. We used it to defeat one of the most brutal regimes history has ever known. We also know the importance of having a dedicated, revolutionary leadership, a leadership which derives its authority from the masses.

For the PTA to succeed, as we hope it will--and it must--its leaders must know that there are wolves at the door, waiting to destroy anything they put into existence. We need not remind them that some of these wolves will come in sheep's clothing. We also need not remind them that these wolves will be carrying bags of gold, but the kind of gold which causes political stomachaches if eaten.

Long live the PTA. Long live the OAU.

CSO: 3400/400

CHINESE INSTRUCTORS TRAIN PRESIDENTIAL GUARD

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 83 p 14

[Text]

HARARE: Chinese military instructors are training and equipping units of the Presidential Guard in Zimbabwe, it has been officially disclosed here.

Confirmation of previous unofficial reports that China was giving military aid to Zimbabwe came in a speech by the Minister of State for Defence, Dr Sidney Sekeremayi, at the opening of a training base at the Empress nickel mine 160 kilometres west of Harare.

The mine shut down earlier this year.

The Minister thanked the Chinese instructors and recalled that Peking had "given support to the guerilla forces in the struggle for liberation".

Praise for the Chinese contribution came as President Banana sent a message of goodwill to the Soviet Union to mark the anniversary of the overthrow of the czarist regime by the socialists.

President Banana said friendship and co-operation between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union continued to grow stronger, and he hoped this would continue.

The Presidential Guard is sometimes referred to as 6 Brigade and its formation followed the creation of 5 Brigade, trained by North Korean instructors.

A British military advisory team has been involved in the training and formation of the first four brigades of the national army.

Dr Sekeremayi said Zimbabwe needed a disciplined security force and "sloppy" soldiers were never the best in battle.

"If we are to have pride in our soliders, they must extend good behaviour to the everyday activities with the masses.

"Those who misbehave do great injustice to the country."

MISSION'S VISIT EXPECTED TO IMPROVE TRADE WITH ZAMBIA

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Dec 83 p 5

[Text]

LUSAKA: Trade between Zambia and Zimbabwe is expected to receive a major boost following the visit to Zambia by a high-powered Zimbabwean business delegation.

The delegation, whose visit covered Zambia's major business areas of Lusaka and the Copperbelt, is the biggest mission to scout for business potential since Zimbabwe's independence three years ago.

Business sources here believe that the strength and timing of the visit reflected the feeling among top business leaders that not enough attention had been given to exploring business opportunities between the two neighbours.

It is hoped that the visit will lead to the launching of a barter trade arrangement between various business houses.

Traders in both countries are expected to draw up a list of their requirements in the form of raw materials, machinery, expertise, finance and finished products over which a common approach of exchanging goods and services could be found.

Leader of the Zimbabwean delegation, Mr Richard Hess, underscored his team's desire for increa-

sed trade when he called for the establishment of a trade system under which the two countries could pay for their imports bought in the two states in their local currencies.

Speaking in Lusaka, Mr Hess said the two countries being neighbours and members of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) need not rely on convertible currencies such as the American dollar or British pound for their trade.

LOCAL CURRENCIES

"Zimbabwe would like to see that a mechanism is established whereby our two countries can pay for their imports in their local currencies. This can work as long as it is carefully monitored by our two central banks," he said.

Mr Hess explained that trade between Zambia and Zimbabwe would increase considerably once the problems of payment have been overcome.

Zambia has similar trade agreements with Malawi and Tanzania under which traders pay in the

local currencies for imports between the countries.

He said the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce would like to see the current import licensing procedure in Zambia further improved so that trade between the two countries could be intensified.

Mr Hess said the main mission of the Zimbabwean delegation was to improve overall trade relations between the two countries and to increase the volume of export of goods and services from Zimbabwe.

"We have organised this trade mission to show what we are doing to work in line with the PTA and SADCC objectives," he said.

While in Zambia the delegation held discussions with officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, parastatal groups, the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO), Industrial Development Corporation (Indeco), the Bank of Zambia and representatives of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association.

Mr Hess hoped that the Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association would send a delegation on a reciprocal visit to Zimbabwe.

RAINS KEY TO SAVING COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 83 p 27

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwean industrialists expect the economic downturn in their country to last at least until the second half of 1984, according to preliminary results of the University of Zimbabwe's half-yearly business opinion survey.

The survey shows that 60 percent of businessmen are more pessimistic than they were six months ago, while more than half forecast lower output or sales next year.

But the bulk of the industrialists engaged in exporting say that exports have either increased this year or will increase next year, following the 30 percent depreciation in the Zimbabwe dollar over the last 12 months.

Desperate

However, economists in Harare believe that there will be no sustained upturn in the economy unless there are above-average rains over the next few months.

They say Zimbabwe desperately needs good rains, to boost both dom-

estic consumer spending and exports of tobacco, cotton, beef and tea.

Industrial production in Zimbabwe is estimated to have fallen five percent in volume this year, after a two percent decline in 1982. Economic forecasters here say real gross national product will show a decline of at least three percent in 1983 after growing two percent last year.

They blame the decline in output this year on the world recession and the serious 1982/3 drought, which is thought to have caused a 20 percent fall in agricultural production.

Late

Zimbabwean farmers are anxiously awaiting the onset of this season's rains — already two weeks late.

One informed estimate is that, if there is a third successive year of drought, Zimbabwe — which is normally self-sufficient in food — will have to spend \$500-million on food imports.

Maize is already being rationed and a spokesman for the state-owned Grain Marketing Board said this

week that at present consumption levels, Zimbabwe's maize stocks would last only until next April.

Due to the drought, maize deliveries to the grain marketing board declined from 1.6 million tons last year to 600 000 tons in 1983.

Switch

Preliminary planting statistics suggest that commercial growers are increasing their land under cotton by more than one-third this year, but cutting back maize plantings because maize is both a less profitable crop and more susceptible to drought.

Businessmen believe that, with good rains, there could be a sharp rise in exports of tobacco and cotton, which — along with larger maize and soyabean crops — would boost domestic demand and export earnings, paving the way for economic recovery towards the end of 1984.

If the drought continues, however, the economic situation would soon become critical. — Sapa-Reuter.

TEA EXPORTS FOR 1983-84 EXPECTED TO EARN MORE THAN \$15 MILLION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Dec 83 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S tea crop for the 1983/84 season is expected to total about 11 000 tonnes. Of the total production, about 7 000 tonnes will be exported at a value of at least \$15 million in foreign exchange, at today's tea prices, the chairman of the Tea Growers Association, Mr Brian Gill, said this week.

In an interview with *The Gazette*, Mr Gill said last season's crop totalled 11 000 tonnes, a slight increase over the previous season's crop, despite the harsh climatic conditions.

Of the total production for last season, ending August this year, about 7 000 tonnes were exported, earning the country about \$10 million in foreign exchange.

"We exported mainly to the UK. If we could, we would sell all our tea to the UK. The British consumer enjoys our type of tea; it is the suitable type for blending", the chairman said.

Mr Gill said in Zimbabwe, 5 164 hectares are planted to tea, and the

average yield a hectare (last season's yield was 2 179 kg/ha) is one of the highest in the world.

The drought has not seriously affected the tea crop because most of the tea estates, especially in the Chipinge area, are fully irrigated, he said.

"But there is no doubt that we need rain if we are to produce tea at the same level as last year. The dams and rivers are very low."

Reviewing the international tea situation, Mr Gill said things have changed on the world markets over the past 18 months. There is an evident shortage which has resulted in price rises during the past 12 months.

"Today, the market, which is short of tea, is at a price level which is 100% above prices prevailing 12 months ago, and the producers' supply base internationally would not appear to be able to respond with any more tea", he said.

Mr Gill said the shortage of tea has been caused by increased

consumption in India and the Middle East. India's domestic consumption now exceeds 360 000 tonnes, making it the largest producer of tea as well as the largest consumer of tea in the world.

REGULAR TALKS

The chairman said talks are being held regularly between tea producers and consumers to establish an International Tea Agreement. A meeting was held in Geneva last month, and another meeting is scheduled for early next year.

He said the formation of the body may lead to the introduction of tea quotas.

"It's desirable for the Third World countries, as the tea producers, that we have a body where we can have a regulated mechanism that will help stabilise prices in the long-term", Mr Gill said.

CSO: 3400/414

FARMERS REPORT APPEALS FOR HELP, FENCING REGULATIONS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] **WITH the best will and efforts in the world, many cattle farmers are unable to improve their management and production "while the law and order situation is so bad," said a number of ranchers during the recent Beef Circus meetings held in Matabeleland, the Midlands, Lowveld and Masvingo.**

In a report covering the various meetings organised between cattleman, representatives of the Cattle Producers Association, Cold Storage Commission and livestock specialists, this message came over loud and clear.

A report of the meetings appearing in *The Farmer* magazine last week said: "Farmer after farmer spoke of the great expense of erecting fences in order to control bulling, disease, pasture rotation, only to have the fences stolen and communal cattle in among their heifers, playing havoc with their careful management.

APPEAL FOR HELP

"The message that came through from those farming communities was one of a desperate appeal for help," said the report.

"They want fencing regulations and back-up to reinforce them. They want legislation to replace the Pounds and Trespass Act that was repealed and has left them and the law enforcing agencies with no teeth."

Among speakers at the Bulawayo meeting was Dr Stuart Hargreaves, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, who talked of the requirements under the European Economic Community (EEC) regulations for beef export

under the Lome agreement which could be worth many millions to Zimbabwe.

He said that fenced-off areas of endemic foot-and-mouth disease zones were essential, should be closely policed and that the people should be educated to understand its necessity as cutting it would be against their own interests.

Giving details of correct basic cattle management, he added that the days of "free-range" beef ranching were over. It was time producers modernised their approach on scientific lines.

Dr Dick Elliot, a livestock consultant, discussed veld grazing, management and supplementary feeding and identified protein as the major deficient nutrient in winter veld grazing.

He concluded: "The considerable increase in the prices of protein feeds, while causing something of a shock to our present systems of beef production, need not prove a fatal blow."

He believed productivity of the commercial herd could be maintained at acceptable levels with "strategic inputs of modest amounts of feed."

Attending this Bulawayo Beef Circus meeting, said the report, was Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, who: "chose to tread the highwire with bubbling optimism, in the face of a rather gloomy audience."

According to the report Mr Cross, with "infectious confidence", asserted that a new spirit of toughness was needed in cattle ranching. The CSC was doing 150% to ensure the future

and needed the farmers to join these efforts.

He said the CSC must be making a profit by 1984. It had stopped "giving away" its beef; the potential in Zimbabwe was there and so was the expertise but the cattle industry was at least 30 years behind in cattle management.

He was quoted as saying: "We have the cheapest beef in the world. There is no reason why a viable beef industry should mean that Zimbabweans cannot eat it."

Mr Cross said the Lome agreement was worth millions and was the key to the future of the industry. A top quality product was needed and "commercial farmers must supply it".

He gave details of bringing abattoirs up to modern standards, a new distribution centre and factory to be built in Harare and said that in five years time \$100 million would have been spent in this direction.

At Chiredzi and Masvingo, members of the CPA Beef Circuses heard questions raised about the price of beef being maintained in view of consumer resistance to buying it at high prices and, in turn, the CSC's inability to accept cattle, said the report.

At Chiredzi a rancher commented that it was difficult to talk about conventional animal husbandry because of the CSC's inability to take cattle.

"For us, the open market may be a better bet than the CSC, but this may be prevented by Government," said the farmer.

The chairman of the CPA, Mr Keith Harvey, agreed that due to the drought there had been over-slaughtering of the commercial herd.

"If we can't restore confidence in the industry the herd will continue to go down and increased slaughtering will continue to liquidate the national herd, to below internal requirements," he said.

But if there was sufficient confidence, clearance for Lome, and

good rains, there would be a lot of females for breeding.

At Masvingo questions were asked about the price of beef being maintained in view of the CSC's inability to take cattle, and whether prices might have to be dropped, with subsidies removed, to get rid of beef.

This was a situation that had not yet been examined. The magazine report said it could, indeed, be a problem for local ranchers who were already financially over-extended through feeding their cattle during the drought. They could not withstand a price drop.

CSO: 3400/413

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN FIRMS TO FINANCE LOCAL PROJECTS--A trade promotion company, Shuttle Trade Promotions, has been established in Harare to represent some foreign companies willing to finance projects in agriculture and industry. The managing director of the company, Mr Yassin Esmail, told THE GAZETTE that the companies are prepared to finance any feasible projects up to \$100 million, in both the private and public sectors. He would not disclose the names of the companies concerned, but would only say that they are European companies. He said the European companies will finance a project 100%, and when necessary, they can participate in the company with a maximum of 20% equity. "We insist that it is preferable that the foreign company participates in the local company so that the country can benefit from a transfer of know-how", Mr Esmail said. On the preconditions to be met by the local partner before the foreign companies can finance a project, the managing director said: "Any company interested has to convince us that the project is viable. And we should be satisfied that the raw materials needed for the project are available locally. We also have to make sure that a feasibility study into the project has been made." The company has identified some areas in which projects could be established. They include sanitary materials manufacture, tanning, metal sheeting, paper making, blankets, textiles, and others. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Dec 83 p 6]

DROUGHT REDUCES YIELD--Drought conditions are again hitting Zimbabwe hard. The lack of good rain and very high temperatures so far this season have already started to affect the maize potential, and unless reasonably good rains fall in the next 10 days there will be "major" drop in total maize deliveries. Mr Bud Whittaker, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, said this week that it was usually estimated that one bag of maize per acre (0,405 ha.) was lost by farmers for every day's lack of rain from November 25. This is the base date taken each planting season when estimating potential yields. "A lot of people will now have to re-plant and that expense, taken with the tight maize price, means that the maize-growing economics are getting worse for every day's lack of rain," he said. "We have averaged a lower crop during the last three years, and if good rains don't come in the next 10 days there will be a major drop in total maize deliveries to the Grain Marketing Board from all farmers." It has recently been estimated that Zimbabwe needs at least 1 290 000 tonnes of maize intake to feed its human and also its livestock population

next year. Present maize stocks are already being rationed to last the country through to next June. Mr Whittaker said: "We would have liked to achieve a target of two million tonnes of maize next year for both our own use and for exports. But this seems out of the question now." [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Dec 83 p 2]

BELGIAN GROUP INTERESTED IN TEXTILE TRADE--Limited possibilities exist for Zimbabwe to import textiles from Belgium, says a representative of the Belgian Federation of the Textile Industry, Mr R E Nieuwland. Mr Nieuwland is in Harare at the head of a 10-man textile delegation from Belgium. As previously reported in THE GAZETTE, the delegation is here to make contact with local companies to discuss trade and the exchange of technical know-how. The representative conceded that most African countries produce their own textiles, and, coupled with the shortage of foreign exchange, it is very difficult to sell textiles in Africa. "So we are trying to sell those textiles that are not produced in Africa. We are trying mainly to promote carpets and upholstery fabrics. 80% of Belgian textile production is exported, and we are now trying to promote business in Africa." One of the members of the delegation is interested in establishing joint ventures with Zimbabwean companies to manufacture uniforms and other textiles. In 1982, Zimbabwe imported Belgian textiles worth 12,5 million Belgian francs. Of the total amount, 4,3 million francs was for piece goods, 3,7 million francs for furnishing fabrics, and 3,2 million francs for textiles for technical use. In 1981, Belgian textile imports totalled 14,6 million Belgian francs, an increase from the previous year's 2,9 million francs. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Dec 83 p 10]

DROUGHT RELIEF COST--Harare--Drought relief in Zimbabwe cost some R131 million, according to the Agricultural minister, Mr Denis Norman. He told a meeting of Black farmers on Thursday that the country had to grow more maize to feed itself and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries. Drought relief had averted a "very real threat" of starvation. Mr Norman said food had been distributed to more than 600 000 needy Black families. The UN Food and Agricultural Organisation would be holding its Africa conference in Zimbabwe next year, he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 83 p 13]

NORWAY EXTENDS AGREEMENT--An agreement between Norway and Zimbabwe from March 1981 regarding financial assistance for reconstruction programs, mainly water reconstruction, has been extended to provide an additional grant of \$4.3 million. The Norwegian Embassy in Harare also said its parliament has decided to maintain the present level of economic cooperation with Zimbabwe next year. [Excerpts] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Dec 83]

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